WHIG & COURIER PUB. CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.--12 PAGES. BANGOR, MAINE,

ROBERTS IS EXCLUDED.

The House Adopts the Taylor Resolu-- tion 302 to 30.

DRAMATIC

PROCEEDINGS.

itol today. They were under the aus-

Yet to Be Decided Whether Action Taken Will Deny Mr. Foberts Admission Within the Chamber.

11: Accused Man's Speech a Most Remarkable Feature of the Debate---Senate Proceedings.

ngton Dec. After an interesthate of three hours the House value of 302 to 30, adopted -olution offered by Mr Taylor of esterday for the appointment of munter to investigate the charges n i Br gham H Roberts, the Mormon representative elect from Utah ictio six the House had rejected a

mate resolution offered by Mr helt til on the leader of the minori-า low Mr Roberts to be รพบา I to send the whole case to the as committee. This substitute

h full Democratic strength . Republicans voted for it - Or , alo then total against the te olition, all were Democrats tio Vi londan California Ru

ion ill partic pation in the limes of the House until the ree reports and the House upon is case but he is denied in the hall. Whether this will expreted to deny him admission the chapter beauting the discontinuous control of the c it in the chamber pending the dis-

realing of the President's mes as completely overshadowed by a stic procee rgs which had an the action of the House to

theres were thronged with its mostly won en who sat it through the three weath the preceded the debate and with three hours more until it in lided. The most remarkable is the debute was the fact that its presentation of his own the crewth lasted an houry hoofungth it it won the many of these in the galacters, and it is the second it is shown to it the following that he it is and it following the times in that he it is followed in the following that there is the following that there is the following that the crewth is the following that there is the following that the following tha

hagton Dec 5 Three caucuses

sometimes, requires colored candles. Here they

Small, twisted design in blue, green. red, pink, yellow, white, etc.,

Long plain ones in above colors,

10c Medium, twisted and gold-spray decorated in all these colors,

New stock just in. P. H. VOSE & Co.,

"Walk in and look Around."

59 Main Street.

lowed Mr Roberts and to come out of the time of the minority This arrangement having been made, Mr Richardson, the Democratic leader gave notice of a substitute he would offer, as follows:

Whereas, Brigham H Roberts, from the state of Utah, has presented a certificate of election in due and proper form as a representative from said state, therefore, be it

Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of any proper investigation unereof, the said Brigham H. Roberts is entitled to be sworn in as a member of this House on his prima fable case

Resolved, further, that when sworn in his credentials and all papers in relation to his right to retain his seat he referred to the committee on judiciary with instructions to report thereon at the earliest practicable mbment.

TAYLOR OPENS SPEECH.

TAYLOR OPENS SPEECH.

Mr Taylor then opened his speech in favor of the adoption of his resolution. He would not urge its adoption, he said, were he not prompted by a he said, were he not prompted by a high sense of duty. The constitution was inconsistent, he continued, if it was contended that the limitations imposed were not to be added to The power of Congress to halt the claimant at the door, he insisted, was clear. The ineligibility created by conviction for crime was a power inherent in government irrespective of the constitution. He cited several cases to show

ernment irrespective of the constitu-tion. He cited several cases to show that as a punishment for crime, the leg-islature had ample authority to dis-qualify a man from holding office. When Taylor began to speak Mr. Roberts left the seat he had been occu-pying and took a seat hear the main aisle, where he could hear with greater ease. Throughout Mr. Taylor's re-marks he sat facing his accuser except when he turned to his desk to take notes of the points to which he cestred to reply. to reply.

process respectively of the Republicans, the Democratic and the lade and entering senators, the last named including the silver Republicans and the Populis's last meeting discussed reorganization of the committees and referred the Edmunds actiand irrespective of



tion so as to provide for two new committees, one to cover Cuba and the

committees, one to cover this and the other to include the affairs of Porto Rico and the Philippines

The motion was referred to the proposed committee on committees, but no disposition was made of a suggestion. tion made solo voce by Senator Mason that he Senator Hoar and Senator Hale shoud be given places on the pro

cheluid be given places on the pro-posed Philippine committee.

The conference really delegated the whole subject to the committee on com-mittees, which Senator Allison prom-ised to appoint promptly

The Democrats transacted no busi-

The Democrats transacted to obsiness beyond the unanimous selection
of Senator Jones of Arkansas as chairman of the caucus to succeed Senator
Turple and the authorization of the
chairman to appoint a committee to
confer with the Republican committee on the reorganization of the stand-

ing committees
The independents agreed to act with The independents agreed to act with the Democrats in the organization of the Senate, and Senator Pettigrew was appointed to act as a member of the minority committee on committees This conference was attended by all the silver Republican and Populist senators, of whom there are eight.

MKINLEY

as command to sensor

and the sensor and t

Elections" in support of his argument. He reviewed the cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester and John M

Knott, Boyd Winchester and John M Rice of Kentucky, who had been stop-ped at the bar of the House on the ground that they were disqualified be-cause they had been disloyal "We are told," said Mr Taylor, in conclusion," that we are about to create an unhappy precedent. Why, Mr. Speaker, we are doing this in the open was of the whole world not in a clois. gaze of the whole world, not in a clois-tered court. We are the servants of tered court

tered court We are the servants of the people empowered to do the right as we see it. The public eye is upon us, the public conscience quickens us in that presence we can do no wrong if we do but obey it."

Mr Taylor a concluding words were greeted with a storm of appleuse, both from the floor and the galleries Few Democrats, however, joined in the applance.

planse.

MR RICHARDSON SPEAKS Mr. Richardson, the minority leader followed Mr Taylor. He did not intend, he said, to discuss the morits of the case. The question in issue was as to minority committees on committees this conference was attended by all the silver Republican and Populist sentators, of whom there are eight.

HOUSE IN DETAIL.

Mr. Taylor immediately took the floor. It was arranged that there should be three hours' debate, one-half to be allowed in Score for committees.

Mountain the silver Republican and Populist sent the sacily the was not willing to reject a representative-elect who appeared at the bar of the House with his credentials in due form. If he was denied adnission a precedent would be created which would rise to plague, the House half on each side, one-half to be allowed in Score for the committees. whether the representative-elect, Rob-erts, had a prima facte right to his

ELECTIONS.

Massachusetts Cities Name Their Mayors | Tuesday.

Many Exciting Contests and Some Surprises Were Experienced.

Great, Interest | Taken in Liquor License Question.

Boston, Dec 5 | The feature of the municipal elections in 15 of the 22 cities in the state today was the added triumphs of the sodial Democracy Last year the new party captured Haverhill and this year Brockton was not verhill and this year firockton was not only added to the column but candidates in other cities made respectable showings and the vote which they is ceived materially affected the other contestants. As a rule the Republicans were successful. Quincy being reclaimed from the Democrats and independent candidates delcated in other cities by substantial majorities. The

pendent candidates defeated in other cities by substantial majorities. The Democrats however, were victorious in Springfield by a good margin. As usual there was considerable interest manifested in the license vote and there were three surprises when the vote was counter. Launton changed over from license to no license, while Waltham and Pitchburg which have for some time been dry towns," voted this year for twet goods. Nearly all the cities voted in favor of making eight hours a days labor for city employes.

Nearly all the cities voted in favor of making eight hours a day a labor for city employes

LAVRENCE

Lawrence Mass, Dec 5 The city elected a Deviocati mayor today for the first time since 1.14 James F Leonard Deviocatt mirning over M v of Laton Ropublic at 1 and a cindidite for a third term by a plurial ty of 2.16 It was alloost a clery sweep for Democrats, who heades electing their river fetam control of both branches of the city council by increased major ties. The Deviocatification seems two school committee men in Ward 1 a Republic in stronghold The pity remains in the Piecesa column the yes vote having a majority of upwards of 2000. There was also an overwhelming majority for the acceptance of the act which provides that eight nours shall constitute a 18 stabor for all laborers workness that eight nours shall constitute a 18 stabor for all laborers workness and mechanics in the employ of the city. The aldet one elected are Trederic; F Sheiman, Daniel H Logue Andrew Griffin Jr N E Miville landrew A Caffrey and Edmund B Belkuro

FALL RIVER

Fall River Mass, Dbc 5 John H Abbott (Rep.) was elected mayor of this city over John S B Clark by a

this city over John S B Clark by a majority of 318 totes. The largest yetch here in years was polled today in a city election and the party organization was persent. The entry government will stand. Republicans—butlet men 18 commitmen. Deinfordis—3 aldermen, 9 councilmen. Deinfordis—3 aldermen, 9 councilmen. The vote on the question of the police commission was Yes 5541 no 5191. The vote on the question of an eight hour day for city employes was Yeas 7310, lnoes 2855. The vote on license was Yes 7093 no 3621. Last year Yes 5504 no 4170. SPRINGPIELD

Springfield, Mass, Dec 5 Wm P Hayes (Dem) was elected mayor of this city today over there mayor of this city today over there D O Gil more (Rep.) by a majority of 192. The Republican candidates for aldermen and school committee were elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 1000 License was carried by about 1600 Common council will stand eight Democrats to 10 Republicans.

NORTHAMPTON

Northampton, Mass. Dec 5 John L Mather (Rep.) was re elected today by the largest majority ever giv-en a candidate for mayor.

PITTSFIELD

Pittsfield, Mass Dec 5 Hezekiah S Russell (Rep.) was elected mayor by a small majority. Both branches of the city government are Democratic TAUNTON

Taunton, Mass., Dec 4 There was

Taunton, Mass., Dec 3 There was a surprise in the result of the municipal election held here thing when the final count gave the no license vote 2678, while that in favor of license was only 2051. The advocates of no license are jubilant over their victory as the vote of last year was 2292 in favor of license and 1527 against.

Arthur M Alger, the Republican nominee for mayor, was elected by a good majority. The board of autermen is solid Republican and of the 24 members of the common council only three are Democratal There was no contest on the vote for members of the school committee, the three mepublican nominees being elected. elected.

MALDEN

Malden, Mass , Dec 5, The city went Republican today by a large majority the boat yard of Chas L Senbury & Co., at Morris Heights on the Harlem by a plurality of 1734 votes. The aldermen and councilired in every ward were Republican, as were also the members of the school committee. The school committee are Hey B. H Bailey and and Edwin Hawkridge for three years, and Miss Sponsor. The Bailey, which is the first boat of the kind ever launched in this city is one of three topedo boat destroyers for which provision was made by the city voted no license by a majority of 1248, against 145 last year. The city also voted to althorize the city council to pension members of the fire department disabled in the provision was made by the control of the fire department disabled in the provision was made by the city council to pension members of the fire department disabled in the provision was made by the control of the fire department disabled in the provision was made by the city council to pension members of the fire department disabled in the provision was made by the city council to pension members of the fire department disabled in the provision was made by the city council to pension members of the fire department disabled in the provision was made by the city council to pension members of the fire department disabled in the provision was made by the city council to pension members of the fire department disabled in the provision was made by the city council to pension members of the fire department disabled in the provision was made by the cutors, Treasurers and Cashiers.

Full particulars on request.

H. N.

Women love & clear, healths, complete to the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Balley, U. S. N.

The Balley, grand-faughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Balley, U. S. N.

The Balley, grand-faughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Balley, U. S. N.

The Balley, grand-faughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Balley, U. S. N.

The Council Trustees, Guardians, Executors, Treasurers and Cashiers.

Full particulars on request.

H. N.

General Street Balley of the fire dominance of th and re-elected Mayor Charles L. Bean

Plunkett, the candidate of the Republican, Democratic and citizens' parties, was re-elected mayor today over Herman S. Fay, the independent Republican nominee, by a vote of 1247 to 1140 The Republicans elected every one of the seven aldermen and 13 out

of the 14 members of the common coun-The vote on license was, yes 1414, no 899, last year's vote being yes 1529, no 1029

Waltham, Mass, Dec. 5 The muni-cipal election was held in this city to lay and was not noticeable for contests day and was not noticeable for contests extept in a few of the words and in these the battle was a time one. Geo L Mayberry Rep, wayre-elected mayor for the fifth time by a majority of 794 votes over Arthur Lyman who ran on the citizens' nomination papers. The city changed over to license, this side of the edestion being 134 votes ahead The vote this year was, yes, 2107, no 1953, last year, yes, 1821, no 1896

GLOUCESTER

Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 5 The elec tion of ex-Alderman George E Merchant as mayor was the climax of a very interesting municipal canvass in ity. He won out against five other candidates and while the voting other candidates and while the voting passed off quietly there was great excitement. Membership in the common council and school committee is not marked by party lines although Republicans are in the majority. The city went for license in the heaviest majority in the city's in-tory. The vote was very 2097, no 1343 Last year yes 1833, no 1511

HAVERHILL Haverhill, Mass Dec 5. The elec-

ion today closed the hottest municipal rampaign ever known in Haverbill and it resulted in the return to city hall of the same socialistic sugueth as of the same socialistic suength as has been there during the year Mayor John C Chase, social Democrat, was re-elected by a plurality of 215 Alderman Flanders and Alderman Bean, both social Democrats and of the presentative Louis, W Cates who was defeated for the legislature in the state election was elected in Ward 6 in place of Alderman Bradley. The other four addernen are anti-socialist, as they have been this year. In the lower board, the social Democrats elected three retaining the same strength in membership. The issue of the campaign was for or against socialism and the members of the old patties combined in a critizens taket under Mellen A. Pingsee for mayor and an alder manus taket nade up of four Republicans and thee Democrats. The personnel of the incoming city government will be as follows.

Mayor John C Chase social Democrat

Alfermen, Ward 1, Elmer S Atwood (Cit), Ward 2 Edwin W Bulleck (Cit); Ward 3, David E Roche (Cit.), Ward 4, Parkman B Planders (Soc Dem.), Ward 5 Augustin Bourneuf (Cit.), Ward 6 Louis M Scates (Soc Dem.), Ward 7, Jos W Bean (Soc. Dem.)

Dem)
The common council will consist of 11 citizens and 3 social Demicrats and the school committee six citizens and one social Democrat. The city went for license by a heavier majority than list year. The vote was Yes 3866, pp. 2241. Lake year. wes 2014 20 2222. nst year. The vote was. Yes 3866, no 2961. Last year, yes 3010 no 2738.

CANNOT BE RETAINED.

Postmasters Must Call for Resignation of Murried Women Employes.

Washington Dec 5 First Assistant Postmaster General Heath in a decision today in the case of Mrs Jennie J Brown, at Modus, Conn, announces that "the department has decided — It will be incompatible with the best interest of the service to retain married women as postoffice clerks that the department had therefore inted that when a female postoffice clerk marries it will be necessary for her to resign from the service?

Postmasters, under the ruling here after will have to call for the resigna tions of such employes and recommend their successors to the department

WAGES GO UP.

Lawrence Mass. Dec 5 Tomorrow morning notices will be posted in all departments of the Pemberton mills announcing an increase in wages, to take effect Jan 1 The amount of the take effect Jan 1 The amount of the increase will be made known to the belp in schedules posted in the various rooms, but it is said it will be satisfactory to the help. The increase is a voluntary one, on the part of the man agement. The Pemberton is the first mill in Lawrence to follow the lead set in Fall River.

GRIGGS' ANNUAL REPORT.

Washington, Dec 5 Attorney General Griggs in his annual report to Congress reviews the work of the department of justice, during the year and then says that application is oc-casionally made to the departments to have legal proceedings brought in the name of the United States against corporations or combinations that are alleged to be engaged in forming or maintaining monopolies, or agreements in restraint of trade or competition.

THE BAILEY LAUNCHED. New York, Dec 5 The torpedo boat destroyer Bailey was lannched from the boat yard of Chas L Seabury & Co, at Morris Heights on the Harlem

NEW LIGHT.

Sensation Created in The Famous Molineux Case.

New Testimony Which Clearly Confirms Theory of Prosecution.

Shows Prisoner's Motive for Killing Harry Cornish.

New York, Dec 5 The surprise of the day in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J Adams was the sudden introduction by the prosecution of direct testimony that Molineux harbored butter enmity toward Harry Cornish and A Harpster, a former employe of the Knicker bocker club and a friend of Coroish, further, that Molineux sought in a round-about way, by having an agent write to Harpster's former employer, over a false signature, to obtain information reflecting on Harpster's character that he might use the information to Harpster's idjury. This new testi-mony, which was extracted from an unwilling friend of Molinexx, is im-portant not only as showing a motive for Molineux seeking the death of Cor nish, but as confirming the theory of the prosecution that Molineux wrote or caused to be written several letters falsely signed asking for drugs and

medicines

The witness who testified concerning the letter writing methods of Molineux was Rudolph Heiles of Newark, \(^\circ\) J a former cashler of the Knickerbocker Athletic club Heiles worked beside Haipster who was a clerk at the dirb Molineux said he wanted to learn something damaging about harnster for the purpose of getting him dismissed Thereupon, Heiles testified he wrote a letter to Froder ck Sceams & Co of Detroit, who formerly em-******* he wrote a letter to Proder ck Sceams & Co of Detroit, who formerly employed Harpster asking for information as to Harpster's reputation Heiles signed the letter "Charles Jacobs & Co"

The witness testified that Molineux said Harpster had been responsible for his leaving the Knickerbocker Athletic club, that Harpster was a ditty loafer and the same kind of a man as Cornish."

Cornish

loafer and the same kind of a man as Cornish'

The first witness called for the prosecution was Dr Edward F Hitchcock the physician who was called to attend Mrs Adams immediately after she discovered that she had taken the poison which resulted in her death.

The cross examination, which was conducted by Bartow S Weeks, was long and severe, but the attorney for the defense failed to shake the testimony of the witness in any important respect. The statements of Dr. ...tchcock at the time of the coroners inquest were gone over as though with a fine-toothed comb and contracted with the statements made at today's trial.

The drift of the questions asked by Mr Weeks seemed to indicate that the defense still cling to the theory that Harry Coinish, who gave the poison to Mrs Adams knew mole about the affair than he was willing to admit

TO CURELA GRIPPE IN TWO DAYS Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tableta All druggis s refund the money if it fails to cure E W Groves signature as on each box. 25c.

Rauschenburg's

destroys foul odors—kills bacteria-

The Deodorizer is a patent lamp which generates formaldehyde gas from wood alcohol. It is simply constructed, is perfectly safe to use and will last for years. Every home, hotel and hospital has need of one of these Deodorizers—and marketmen, stablemen and restaurant keepers find them always efficacious. They are not costly.

We invite physicians to come

in and see them-or send for cir-

Sweet's Drug Store, 26 MAIN STREET.

Probate Court and Mercantile SURETY BONDS

THE WEATHER.

VOL. LXVI---NO. 289.

Cloudiness-Probably Snow Wednesday.

Washington, Dec 5 Forecast for Maine Increasing cloudiness, probably snow Wednesday Thursday fair,

For Massariusetts Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, brisk to high south to west winds Wednesday. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Portland.

BOSTON FORECAST.

Boston Dec 5 lorecast for Boston and vicinity | Pair weather Wednesday and Thursday | fresh southwest winds

GENERAL FORECAST

Washington Dec 7 Weather condi-

tions and general forecast

tions and general forecast

A moderate stoim is central over western Ontario having moved from Manitoba since Widnesday night it has caused general snows in the lake regions and upper Ohio valley; elsewhere east of the Rocky mountaind fair weather has prevailed.

Temperatures were quite low during Monday night in the southern states, averaging 1: to .0 degrees below the normal with heavy frosts as far south as northern 1 lo ida and light frosts in Control Plondi During Tuesday there has been a dec ded lise in tomper ature, except in the lower lake degion, the Adantic states and near the tuilf

th Atlantic states and near the Gulf In Aliantic states and near the tuil' coast.

Snow flurries are indicated Wednesday over castern I the Superior, near Lake Ontario and rain or snow in Northern New York northern New England, Montana and western North Dakota There will be showeds on the Texas coast and in extreme western Texas and snow or rain in New Mexico For Thuisday generally fair weather is indicated. On the New England coast the winds will be from brisk to bigh foothwesterly on the middle Atlantic coast they will be fresh to brisk southwesterly while on the south Atlantic coast they will be light and variable.

'Neglected colds in he fat grave-yards Dr Wood Norway Pine Stitp helps men und women to a hap-py, vigorous old age

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LOUIS GOLDBERG Mercrant Tailor

and Clothier, 20 Central Street, Bangor. Me.

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Each week adds to quote to the in genumer of wome who have tound comfort and satisfaction in wearing, the famous Miller Hygen o shoet

In all on experience we have never before known a shoe to fit so perfect) and lend so much give and beauty so a woman stoot

"Jenness Miller Shoes"

are exceptionally good in every particular fibround made in the best pussible outnors of soft Velovicia kid until sike their chapse from the name of the foot. He list by pe feet in I never will be clouded heries out can alwhys some a simulable and comfortable chose

the have the exclusive agency for these degant shoes in this city PRICE \$3 50

FERNALD & CO..

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Cold in the Head. is the first stage of catarrh,

most distressing of all the inflam-matory diseases It hurts eyes, ears, nose and throat. No. 30

Cold in Head cures cold in head in 24 hours often in less time We refund money in case no cure.

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NOT PREPARED

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1 Mr New ands a Silverite do By the terms of to' Mr Robe ts is not only co

i les a mark of respect i michately st All HEND CAUCUS

THE LOCAL NEWS.

The annual election of officers of the Woman's Relief Corps will occur on Thursday, Dec. 7.

Miss Kathlyn McCune of Philadelphia will sing in the Epworth League service at Grace M. E church this evening.

The funeral of Edward W. Maloney took place at St. John's Catholic church Tuesday at 8 30 A. M. Father McSweo--ney conducted the service. The bearers were John Frey, Patrick Kelley, R. J. Reilley, James Doberty, John Friend, John Mason. Union Hose Co. gave a becutiful floral standing cres-

THE SPANISH CANNON.

Meeting Held to Determine Upon a Suit able Base—Will Be Placed in Post Office Square.

The committee on the disposition of the old Spanish cannon presented to the city by Congressman Boutelle some weeks held a meeting in the mayors office in City hall on Tuesday afternon, and talked over plans as to what -hall be done with the gift.

It has been practically decided to place the gun in front of the postoffice, but the spie of the base on which the cannon is to rest is still a question for discussion A design for the base has been sent from Washington by Representative Boutelle but it is not certain that it will be used.

The committee, consisting of Mayor Councilmen Stewart and Grant and Aldermen Diummond and O'Brien, will go to Mount Hope cemetery this afternoon on the half past two car to look at the design of the mount on which the gun at the soldiers' lot is supported, in view of selecting a similar mount for Mr. Boutelles gift.

COURT RESCRIPT.

Clerk of Court Sweet received the following rescript Tuesday.

STATE OF MAINE.

Waldo case.
The Weeks & Potter Co. Appl t vs.
Luclia E Ethott Rescript by Savage, J.

1. A wife may prove a claim against the insolvent estate of her husband 2. In this case, under the evidence the court is of opinion that the claim of Luella E, Elliott, the respondent was properly admitted to proof in the

court of insolvency af-

THE HOTEL REGISTER

Among the arrivals at the Bangor House Tuesday were F. D. Dearth, Esq., of Dexter, Col. Stanley Plummer of Dexter, R. K. Wilson, Enfield, A. Col-

Mrs. H. M. Gates of Lincoln, H. G Gurnsey and wife of Biddeford and W. O White of Brunswick were register-ed at the Bangor Exchange Tuesday.

Mrs. P. Richardson of Rangeley and A, H Clark of Middletown were among the arrivals at the Windsor Tuesday. Messrs. A.W. King of Ellsworth, E. L. Whitney of Topsham, G O. Lord of Belfast, and M. Gallert of Ellsworth stopped at the Penobscot Exchange

COST HIM TWENTY.

Our correspondent writes: Dennis Degene, a resident of Fort Kent, was arrested and carried before Justice John Dedeau on Saturday last on charge of setting nets in Long lake He was found guilty and fined \$20 and costs, which he paid

Game Warden Cummings is hot after game-law breakers and it is ru-mored that more arrests will follow

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

The following table gives the weather conditions as shown by the thormometer and barometer at Miller's phermacy;

1 M. 29 7 PALACE CAR COMBINE.

Chicago, Dec 5. The consolidation of the Pullman Palace Car Co. and the Wagner Palace Car Co was ratified today at a meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Co. The stockholders also voted to increase the capital stock of the Pullman Co. from \$54,000,000 to \$74,000,000. The increase is for the purpose of purchasing the property of the Wagner Palace Car Co. it was also voted to change the name of the also voted to change the name of the company from the Pullman Palsace Car Co. to the Pullman Company. An increase in the directors from seven to eleven was also voted and the following directors were elected to the board: Wm. K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Fred'k W. Vanderbilt and W. Seward Webb.

Don't waste your time in regretting the time you have wasted.

SYMPHONY.

Pallen's Orchestra Does Itself Proud Tuesday. Evening.

One of the Finest Concerts Ever Heard in This City.

"On Land and Sea" at Opera

attended by a fairly good sized audience and was one of the best ever

being fully equal to the demands of the great composer. The sudden changes from loud to soft in the Adagro, which are so effective, were given in a masterful manner. The beautiful but exceedingly difficult Allegro, was finely played and the whole composition was most enjoyable throughout. This symphôny is one of the most difficult of revecution that Mr. Pullen has vet at tempted and he deserves great praise for the excellent manner in which it

The Flying Dutchman, was also beautifully given and the pleasing choruses and songs, with the grand but

tragic finale, were highly appreciated. As soloist, Miss Helen Wright of Boston was most charming and her entitled To a Throstle.

As an encore to the Angelus by Mas senet, the orchestra played the lively President's March, by Victor Herbert. The concert was a most delightful one and Bangor is lucky to have talent in it's midst that can produce such sweet sounds for the pleasure and education of the people. The following is the complete program: Nicolai—Overture, Merry Wives o

Beethoven—Symphony No. 1 in C.

I. Adagio Molto

Dutchman. Dutchman.
Massenet—Angelus, from Scenes
toresques.
Gounod—Repentance.
Victor Herbert—Excerpts
ano de Bergerac.

HI HENRY'S MINSTRELS

DEWEYS RECEPTION.

tion" is a satire on the volley of ban-que's, receptions, presents, etc., had have been hurled at the modest enectually, providing a distinctively good entertainment. The wise selec-tion of a competent supporting com-pany, together with energetic rehears-als, etc. Insure the presentation to be of "Dewey's Reception" a pleasurable

The company includes besides the Donovans, Allen and West, Maude Har-vey, the famous Sisters Howard, who have been with Hoyt's companies for two years, Frances Henry, William Murray and many others, The seat sale

ON LAND AND SEA In the new comedy drama of life on the billow and, so to speak, in the barn entitled "On Land and Sea," which the first time in this city tomorrow evening, the jolly tar that ploughs the deep and the steady toiler who ploughs the soil are brought into association amid various exciting and ludicrous scope of the plot affords opportunity

for the consistent introduction of a for the consistent introduction of a tremendously realistic seeme of ship-wreck, in which the master brush of that great artist, John H. Young, is splendidly apparent, and of a big working steam threshing machine which the most infamous of imaginary secondrels attempts to feed with a poor little boy in place of straw. The music of the play is by Dave Braham, a fact that speaks most melodiously for itself. The seat sale indicates a large audience.

THE MAINE'S DEAD.

Washington, Dec. 5. Assistant Sec retary Allen has received a letter from Capt. J. C. Greene, commandant of the naval station at Havana saying that contracts have been executed for ex-huming the remains of the dead House Thursday.

huming the remains of the dead of the battleship Maine, buried in Colon cemetery, and saying also that they can be removed to the United States at any time after the 15th inst. The battleship Texas which will be used for the season was given in City Hall on Tuesday evening by the symphony orchestra under the able direction of Mr. Horace M. Fullen. The concert was attended by a fairly good sized audibrought to Washington and reinterred in the national cemetery at Arlington, with full military honors.

GEN. OTIS' CASUALTIES.

Washington, Dec. 5. Gen. Otis latest casualty list in, as follows: Manila, Dec. 5. Casualties not pre-

wanta, peec to canadices and positions, it is reported, killed in action, it is possible to the control of the lously reported, killed in action,

cavalry, foot, slight.

NO DECISION GIVEN.

on Matter of Ice Fishing F.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 5. The fish and game commissioners held a hearing fishing for pickerel in Kennebec county waters this winter. Great protests dame on from the Belgrade string of ponds and from Cobbosseecontee, ponds and from Connosseeconter, while no one appeared to press the claims of the ones who wish to fish. On the other hand, the petitions relating to the fishing in the waters east of the Kennebec river were all for permission to be allowed to fish. No decision has been given by the commissioners.

BROWN FOR CAPTAIN.

New Haven, Conn., Dev. 5. The nfteen foot ball players who played in the Yale-Harvard and Yale-Princeton games met tonig... on the call of Capt. McBride and unanimously elected F. McBride and unanimously elected F. Gordon Brown as captain of the Yale foot ball eleven of 1900. Brown is a member of the present junior class of the academic department. He is the biggest and the heaviest man of the eleven and ranks the highest of the team in point of scholarship. He is 21 years of age. His home is in Flushing I. If

SAVINGS BANK TAX.

Augusta Me., Dec. 5. The semi-au nual savings bank tak was comwere greatly appreciated by the au- mitted today to the state treasurer for dience. A feature of the evening was collection, the several amounts being A Fort Kent Man Arrested For Setting Nets in Long Lake.

A Feather of the syeling was a clever speech by Mr. Henry thanking the audience in behalf of himself and the company for their generous patronage and appreciation of their endeavors to entertain them.

A Fort Kent Man Arrested For Setting and the company for their generous patronage and appreciation of their endeavors to entertain them. Building Associations amount to only

TAXATION OF INHERITANCE.

Washington, Dec. 5. Argument was begun today in the United States supreme court in the cases involving the constitutionality of the provision in the war revenue act for the taxation of inheritances.

of inheritances.

Ex-Speaker Reed is counsel in two
of the five cases, and it was expected
that he would be heard, but he contented himself with filing a brief in opposition to the law.

MINES FILLING WITH WATER. Pretoria, Friday, Dec. 1. The Stanlard and Digger News says that Wediesday last Mr. Cecil Rhodes' despatch intercepted near Kimberley said the DeBeers mines were filling with water, and that Mr. Rhodes estimated the

WANTED—CHRISTIAN MAN OR woman to qualify for position of Manager and Correspondent, Salary, \$900. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to Director, care Whig and Courier.

damage at \$50,000 per day.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT NO. 25
Fourth street, in good condition, good repair. Inquire of H. H. Andrews, Northport Camp Ground, or E. S. Gorham, Bangor, Me.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a position as housekeeper in a small family; good references givens Address "M," P. O. Box 1253, Bangor.

WANTED.

A. First Class Horse Shoer, Apply at cuce. FRANK PERRING.

(Continued from First Page.)

tional objection raised against the member-elect related to his naturalizational objection raised against the member elect reliefed to his naturalization, and that, Mr. Richardson asserted, would not hold. He defied the other side to produce a single precedent where objection was raised to the admission of the oath except on exceptional grounds. The precedents cited were made during the war and were not to be relied upon. In those days the constitution was written with the sword. The precedents had all since been overruled, after the passions that followed the war had subsided.

Mr. Richardson declared that the minority was in no wise bound by his position. He snoke for himself alona. He was willing to say that if the charges against the members elect were proven, he should favor his expurision.

"If there is one thing the American people are a unit upon," said he, 'it is that the American home shall be preserved in all its loveliness, sweet-less and nurity. Applemes But it is the charge and nurity. Applemes and the charge and nurity. Applemes a series in the charge and nurity. Applemes and the charge and nurity. Applemes and the charge and nurity. Applemes and the charge and the charge and nurity. Applemes and the charge an

preserved in all its loveliness, sweet ness; and purity. (Applause.) But it is not wise to permit our judgment to be warped by public clamor. To do so would amount to condemnation without

THE CANNON CASE.

Mr. Richardson then brought forward several precedents in support of his position. The first was the case of his position. The first was the case of George Q. Cannon, who appeared in the House as a delegate-elect from Utah in 1873. Mr. Cannon was a Republican. Almost identically the same charges now made against Mr. Roberts were made against Mr. Cannon. He read from the speeches of S. S. Cox of New York and other prominent Democrats opposing the denying of a seat to Mr. Cannon on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent and produce chaos in the future.

would establish a daugerous precedent and produce chaos in the future.

"Those Democrats," said he, "rose above party prejudice and stood by the constitution and the right. (Democratic applause.)

He also quoted the late President Carfield in suport of his contention that where the credentials presented

were regular in form, there was no power in the House to exclude the holder of them.

holder of them.

Mr. Richardson read the words of
Mr. Carfield, which concluded:

"There are no personal objections."

"But there are personal objections in the case before the House," interposed Mr. Taylor, amid laughter and

posed ar. Taylor, and taughter and applains.

"Not personal objections to the member-elect," said Mr. Richardson. Personal qualifications only are alleged."

"Yes, personal objections,' shouted a member on the Republican side, amid another outburst.

another outburst.

Mr. Richardson read from alleged interviews with Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvanis, Mr. Steel of Indiana and Mr. Cannon of Illinois, in which they were alleged to have stated that Mr. Roberts was entitled to take the oath upon the prima facie evidence of his credentials.

tials.

Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Steele denied the interviews. Mr. Cannon asserted that in his opinion if charges of ineligibility were made it was competent for the House to receive them now or hereafter.

ROBERTS TAKES THE FLOOR.

Mr. Roberts himself took the floor in his own defense after Mr. Richardson had concluded. He occupied a conspicuous place imediately in front of the clerk's deak. Several legal volumes were piled up in front of him and a bouquet of carnations lay upon his desk. The most intense interest was manifested as he arose. Members crowded about but were compelled to retire to their seats. The galleries were husbed. The occupants leaned over to hushed. The occupants leaned over to listen, eager to let no word escape. Mr. Roberts first sent to the clerk's deek and had read his naturalization papers. He then began to speak. His voice was coft and low but his counciation was distinct and could be heard to the farthest corner of the hall. As he got into his argument, however, his voice grew louder, until on several occasions it rang out until the fretted ceiling overhead gave back the

fretted ceiling overhead gave back the

echo.

Proceeding, he took up the charge
that Utah had broken her compact
with the United States by the election of an alleged polygamous representa-tive. If that was true he said, then Utah had simply followed the illus-tridus example of the present National

trious example of the pleasest vactorist administration.

"I affirm," he said, "that there is abundant evidence that objections similar to those in the present case were presented to the President and the Senate against the appointment of certain federal officials in Utah but the objections were waived aside."

"To you mean to say that polygam-

objections were waiven aside."
"Do you mean to say that polygamists were appointed to federal office in Utah by the present executive?" queried Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ills) "With the knowledge of the President" added Mr. Grosvenor quickly amid some laughter on the Democratic side.

amid some laughter on the beauctacke side.

"When men were applicants for federal offices is Utah," reiterated Mr. Roberts, "objections were made and affidavits were filed both with the President and Senate, but nevertheless th appointments were made."

"That does not answer by question' observed Mr. Hopkins.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Mr. Roberts urged that the case ought to go to the judiciary committee where it could be investigated. He warned the Republican side that this was a serious question. If the people of Utah were guilty of violating the compact with the Union, what of the President who had appointed to life positions in Utah, men chargeable with the same offenses."

Mr. Roberts ridiculed the manuer

in which the petition favoring his ex-pulsion had been precured. In con-cluding, he denied that the members who yound to seat him were voting for

cluding, he denied that the members who yoted to seat him were voting for polygamy—the question of polygamy was settled.

'It hold it as an honor," said he, "that I will not be quoted in Utah as one who helped to settle that question on the floor of the constitutional convention. I am not defending polygamy. It is dead."

Mr. Roberts concluded by thanking Mr. Roberts concluded by thanking

Mr. Taylor and the House for their indulgence. He was given a round of applause as he took his seat. DINGMORE OPPOSES RESOLUTION

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.) briefly opposed the Taylor resolution. Mr. Greavenor (Rep., Ohio) denounced Mr.

gamists in Utah as a miserable subter-

"I make the statement," said he,
"and I defy contradiction, that the
President never knowingly appointed
a polygamist to office. As well might
one charge that the President had
plunged his stainless hands in human
blood as to charge that he appointed
to public office men gunty of the crime
alleged against the gentleman from
Utah."

"I charged and I withten fuge.
"I make the statement,"

"I charged and I reiterate it," said Mr. Roberts, "that men appointed to office in Utah were charged before the President and the Senate with the same nisdemeanor with which it is charged
I am guilty
"Were they guilty?" inquired Mr.

Dalzell.

"It does not appear whether they were guilty" answered Mr. Roberts.
"They were only charged, as I am
charged" (applause on the Democratic
side, in which many people in the gallery joined).

Mr. Taylor concluded the debate.
"Mr. Roberts" he said "had exhibited "Mr. Roberts" he said "and exhibited a large incapacity to understand his (Taylor's) position, his (Roberts') position or the right of the American people—a righteous expression of the sentiment justly founded, however much misdirected. He did not say Mr. his misdreeded. He did not say at-the him upon his own responsibility. The vote was then taken first on the substi-tute which was defeated 59-247. The vote then recurred upon the adoption of Mr. Taylor's resolution

The vote then recurred upon the adoption of Mr. Taylor's resolution the roll heing called upon the demard of the Republicans.

The resolution was adopted, 302-30.
Those who voted in the negative were as follows: Adams, Allen taiss.)
Bantry, Ball, Brewer, Burleson, Carmack, Cooper, Davey, Degraafenreid, Dinsmore, Pitzpatrick, Fleching, Kitchen, Lester, Lewis, McClellan, LcCollough, Maddox, Norton (S. C.), Rues, Richardson, Robbins, Slaydem, Small, Snodgrass, Turner, Democrats; Newlands (Nev.), silverite; Loud (Cai), Republican.

The speaker then appointed the following members as the special committee under the resolution
Republicans—Taylor, Ohio, chairman, Landls, Ind; Morris, Minn; Freer, W. Va.; Littlefield, Je., McPherson, Iowa. Democrats—DeArmond, Mo; Lanham, Texas; and Meyers, Ind.

day.

HOUSE FINANCIAL BILL.

Republican members of the House wa vancing the House financial bill prominent leaders on the Republican side were present.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio asked to be excused from serving as caucus chair man and Mr. Cannon (III.) was chosen in his place. Mr. Payne (N. Y), a member of the caucus which framed the financial bill, explained how the

was not regarded as unfavorable to the bill, as the discussion had been uniformly favorable THE CABINET MEETING.

discussion of the financial condition received by Secretary Gage from prom inent business men in the island call ing attention to fluctuations in the price of Spanish peso which is yet the money of the island and which varie from 58 to 62 cents in value. The at tention of Congress will likely be called to this matter when the subject of a future government for Porto Rico i under discussion.

Washington, Dec. 5. Speaker Herequired for conterring with new members and learning their capabili-ties for different lines of work. In the main it is expected that old members will retain their former places, and is this is observed there will be the fol-

lowing important vacancies:

ways and Means, three Republicans,
Appropriations, one Republican and
one Democrat; Judiciary, four Republicans and one Democrat; Banking and
Currency, four Republicans and two
Democrats; Commerce, one Republican and one Democrate Rivers and
Harbors, two Republicans; Foreign
Affairs, two Republicans; Foreign
Affairs, two Republicans and one Democrat; Military Affairs, five Republicans and two Democrats.

The three vacancies on Ways and
Means are attracting special attention

Means are attracting special attention setts; Littlefield, of Maine, who suc-ceeded Dingley, and Wm. Alden Smith

To the Opening of the

GRAND CENTRAL

TONIGHT.

The alleys have, been cleaned and put, in perfect order. No pales will be spared to make everybody have a pleasant time.

TEN DAYS **CHRISTMAS** RIBBON SALE.

ANNUAL

Freese's.

3 Stores 78, 80, 84 Main St. 3 Stores

We offer an immense lot of all silk ribbons for our annual sale before Christmas. choice Monday and Tuesday 10c, choice Wednesday 9c, Thursday 8c, each day inc cent less down to and including one cent dan.

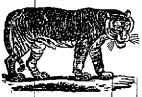
This is your opportunity to secure

at little prices.

Shop forenoons and evenings and avoid the afternoon crowd.

Votes given with every 10c purchase Read the standing in another column of this paper.

We Have a Notable Display of



Christmas All the popular Furs of fashion are here in stock. up in Jackets, Capes, Collarettes, Scarls, Muffs, Caps, Cass, of very latest modeling. It's an elegant collection of many are furs, and we enjoy showing them. You will had our

prices reasonable. LYFORD & WOODWARD

FURRIERS,

for the Next Two Weeks We Shall Sell Flour at 50c a bbl. Under the Market Price

Flour is sure to be higher and now is the time to bay er's supply. All mail orders given prompt at ention and ist mailed upon application. Goods delivered in city fire Fillsbury's Flour Monarch Flour, Best Milled Pure Gold Flour, every bbl. warranted.....

3t. Louis Flour K10e----New Orleans 18c gal Soda Sarbadoes..... 24c gal New Raisins . New Prunes 60 orto Rico _____27c.gal Blueberries... once ________3oc gal | Tapioca . Fancy Fonce 34c gal C. Tartar, S. & P., &c 1 3est Fancy Ponce _____37c gal | Salmon _____ 3est Syrup 400 gal Gelatine 100, Sancy Rio 14c lb Best Golden Rio 16c lb 13 Bars Soap ... Fancy Cape Cod Cranber O. G. Java 20c lb 7c qt,

Best M. and J. 25c lb Onions

Sugar, \$5 31 per hundred, or 19 ibs \$1 00 PEOPLE'S TEA AND COFFEE CO.,

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CHEERY OPEN FIRES

can be had easily with can seasoned Yellow Blrch or hane sticks. Hadn't we bettef -===

got lots of it—all dry, all cut, all ready to burn. Quick-to-catch Kindlings-here, too.

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TENDERED A BANQUET. Hallowell, Me., Dec. 5. A compli-

nentary banquet was given this evening at the Hallowell House by Mayor Safford, ex-Mayor Merchant and Jos. F. Bodwell, which was the social event of the season, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Russell, who have been visiting

tion affair. The rooms a well House were handsome it ed and the banquet far suppa thing previously given in this h telry Among he guests of seal look Hon and Mrs. Geo. A Sanda look and Mrs Fred Emery Bean flow 21 1 Mrs. F. B. Wood, ex-May, Mail and and many others

House Thursday.

Beethoven's symphony No. 1 in C was beautifully rendered, the orchestra

The selection from Wagner's opera

beautiful voice gave intense pleasure to all who were so fortunate as to be in attendance Her first selection was from Techaikowsky's Joan of Arc, and it was heartily encored. The orchestra accompaniment to this song is very difficult, but it was excellently done. As an encore Miss Wright sang Tosti's Good-Bye. Her second number, Gounod's Repentence, was also encored and deservedly. In response she sang the delightful little ballad by Carmichael

-Selection from the Flying

House the third and concluding production of Hi Henry's minstrels was witnessed by a fair sized audience As in the previous performances the numbers were received with great applause which gave evidence that they

You are invited to "Dewey's A ception," next Friday evening at the Opera House. There will be a great time for the old and young and it is expected that the house will be crowded to its utmost capacity. Fun fast and furious will be the order of the evening. The jolly pair, James B. and Fannie Donovan, together with their merry associates, will make you laugh as you have never laughed before, "Dewey's Recepqueror of the Spanish fleet at Manila. been drawn by the pen of a noted an thor of many successes. Clever specialties have been blended smoothly and effectually, providing a distinctively

will open this morning.

Reserved to the second of the

mond, Mo; Lahham, Texas; and Meyers, Ind.
The death of the late Representative Settle of Kentucky was then announced and at 6.25, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until Thurs

Washington, Dec. 5. A caucus of eid tonight to consider plans for ad-Speaker Henderson and all of the

member of the caucus which framen the finhnoial bill, explained how the work had been done in order to facilitate the work of Congress and give something tangible early in the session Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), who presented the bill, explained it section by section As he proceeded many questions were asked, mainly by Messrs Hopkins (Ill.), Hepburn (Iowa), Hill (Cong.) and McCleary (Minn), but they wernot in a captious spirit and indicated a desire to reach a clear understanding. One of the inquiries was as to the effect of a continued depreciation of silver, to which Mr. Overstreet answered that further depreciation would be impossible under the terms of the bill as silver could be taken to the treas ury and exchanged for gold, thus maintaining the parity of the metals. As to the establishment of a gold standard it was stated that while it might not

to the establishment of a gold standard it was stated that while it might not lead to the actual coinage of gold dol lars, yet it would preserve a stable standard just as some states keep an official yardstick as a standard.

Mr. Overatreet continued his explanations until 11 o'clock when, inresponse to a general sentiment, the caucus adjourned until 2 P M. tomorrow This was to permit further debate and was not regarded as unfavorable to

Washington, Dec. 5. The cabinet meeting today was largely devoted to n Porto Rico. A letter was recently

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

derson has not yet definitely determin ed when the committees of the House will be announced whether before o after the holidays, but the expectation is that it will be just before the ad journment for Christmas. The time is

lowing important vacancie

COME ONE. COME ALL.

BOWLING PARLORS

The silent watches of the be responsible for the bedtici

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was rendered.

I. Adagto Moito.

II. Alegro Con brio

III. Andante cantabile con moto.

IV. Minuette—Allegro moito e vivace.

V. Adagto—Allegro moito e vivace.

Tschalkowsky—Farewell Ye Hills

(from Joan of Arc.)

On Tuesday evening in the Opera

The characters in the comedy have

THE LOCAL NEWS.

The remains of Waldo R. Danforth passed through Bangor on Tuesday afternoon on the way to Danforth from Penbody.

Miss Helena W. Smith will give an exhibition sale of water color paintings on December 8th and 9th at her house at 42 Kenduskeag avenue.

The "Feast of Days" opens Thursday at the City hall in Brewer under the a suces of the Organ Fund society of the First Congregational church of that

The Bangor Firemen's Relief Asso ciation will have its annual concert in the night of Wedresday, Jan. 3. This affair is for the benefit of the association fund, x do it is maintained for the support of Lik and disabled men in the public

The Maine commandery of the miliart order of the Loyal Legion of the enited States, will hold a meeting at the Baugor House this evening. Acting Eusign Edward A. Butler of Rockand, will read a paper entitled, "Per sonal Experiences; in the Navy, 1862-5. This is the quarterly meeting of lie legion and it is expected that the attendance will be large.

Mr. Arthur Hyde, the accomplished Bith musician, has been engaged as orgamest on Christmas at St. Mark's church of Augusta. After the Christ-mus londays he will also have charge of the music department at St. Cathmine shall of the capital city. He will wier upon his duties at the church, funday, Dec. 10.

Adoration opened in St. Mary's church on Tuesday forenoon with solemn high Buss; Very Rev. M. C. O'Brien, V. G. Mas celebrant: Rev. P. H. Reardon of Benedicta, deacon; Rev. Matthew Riley of Winn, sub-deacon; Rev. Thomas J. Aelligan, of Whitefield, master of ceremonies, Rev. Frs. Riordan and Lafamme of St. Mary's were in the sanc

One of the most efficient night pa tolpren on the police force is the .Dard-room cat. After the night-men out with their lanterns this black and white tabby marches forth to see that all is well with the Queen City. Tae cat gravely follows the officers Name beats are near the station, and lets in a most knowing way, which thou. That this phenomenal feline has of the appreciation of the duties which are to be performed during the still hon, when Bangor sleeps. Who above that this cat will not one day in the simplify trip of inspection ferret some mystery which has lain un-

PENOBSCOT CENTRAL.

Mr. Beal Has Made a Thorough Test of the Motor System-Electrics Next Spring.

" is now hope that the Penob-Fr. Contral road can be equipped with Firstlasty in the spring, says the Lew-'st | lournal. There seems to be no don ' that the motor cars that have is a used up to this time will not ansact De requirements.

has some time ex-Mayor Beal who is the controlling spirit of the road, has מום הייז his own car—there being b t one in operation on the line. Mr. Beel as desired to make a thorough on! practical test of the motor and he ther forc has been handling the thing burself. It has astonished some of the people up along the line to see the ex-mayor and legislator shuting the Power on and off and twisting the brake. But the distinguished Bangor Citizen has been bound to see what poss bilities there are in that motor. It Froms to be agreed that the line needs to be equipped with electricity furhished by the trolley system if it is

hished by the trolley system if it is to be a practical success.

As is already known Mayor Beal's affairs have been tied up by his assignment last spring. This course was breessary to protect his interests until some arrangement could be made alout selling the bonds. It is now bedieved by those interested in the road that if the fulle could be fitted out with the trolley an arrangement; in regard the trolley an arrangement in regard to the bonds could be made. Mayor Beal is working hard to that end. He also hopes that the line may be extended beyond its present terminal at Charleston to Proceedings of the present terminal at Charleston to Exeter and perhaps to Dover and Foxcroft.

CHASED BY A WOLF.

Strange Experience of Geo. Furbush, of Northport, One Day Recently.

George Farmsworth of Northport re-Ports being chased by a wolf recently, says the Lewiston Journal. Last Thursday he was at work for Mr. C. O. Dickey in a large tract of woodland known as Dickey's Bluff, and quite a distance from any houses. He' was chopping wood and all alone, having driven there, and after tying his horse had spehl the forenoon in chopping.

THE PLANT OF THE PARTY OF THE P -he was startled by a growl emitted from a cover of brush not far distant. Mr. Furbush, thinking it a dog or some small animal, threw a piece of wood into the brush, when an animal about the size of a New Foundland dog and very shaggy crawled out of the brush and came toward him. Mr. Furbush attempted to drive his would-be assail-

ant away, but without avail, and finding that his adversary was drawing nearer, he decided that "discretion was the better part of valor," and ran. He was as rapidly pursued, and finding the situation rather disagreeable, made for a large birch tree and was soon high among the branches. The animal, whatever he may have been, remained for some time under the tree scratch-

ing and growling.

Every effert upon the part of Mr. Furbush to drive him away was without success, and he was forced to await the choice of the animal. After an hour or so, which seemed days to Mr. Furbush the animal started up and with an occasional growt started wiff. Mr. Furbush the animal started up and with an occasional grows started swiftly away. As soon as Mr. Furbush could gather himself together he crawled down from the tree and made for home, where he arrived in due time without further trials. None here doubt Mr. Furbush's story, and it is a question which all are pondering over as to what the animal was. Mr. Furbushth, who melt for know what it looked like. who ought to know what it looked like, says it was a wolf, but lone wolves de says it was a wolf, but lone woives do not chase people, even though very very hungry. The head is said to have resembled a cat, but had it been a lynx it is thought Mr. Furbush would have been pursued into the tree. Mr. Furbush does not enter that section of the wood alone now, and mothers thereathous are very particular that the chile.

CURFEW IN MACHIAS?

bouts are very particular that the chil-dren and some elders are not out after

The Question Dispussed by Mrs. S. H. Bates, President of the Banger W. C. T. H.

Mrs. S. H. Bates, in the Machias Union, says:

The question of a curiew ordinance was first discussed by the Union two or three years ago, and again last winter they tried to gain the co-operation of the woman's clubs of the city in an effort to obtain this law. The matter did not make great progress at first, but was soon taken up by the pastors of the city with the result that the law was passed by the city council (only one member objecting to itl and approved by the mayor. It went into efect February 14th, 1899.

This ordinance requires children under the age of 16 to be off the streets after 8 o'clock in the evening from October to May, and after 9 o'clock during the remainder of the year. Thus

far the law has proved very satisfactory to the police authorities.

When interviewed, one of the officers said: "This law is working well with us and we are very much pleased with it." When asked if there is any more trouble in enforcing the law in summer. trouble in enforcing the law in summer than in winter, he said: "There would naturally be a little difference, but we have had no trouble; we have made

have had no trouble; we have made only two arrests since the ordinance went into effect."

"Has the law accomplished all you expected?" "Yes, more than we expected. There is a class of parents in the city who have no control over their children, and formerly we had no authority over them, either, and it was the custom of large numbers of children from the age of eight to 15 years to stay around the entrances to the dren from the age of eight to 16 years to stay around the entrances to the dance-halls and play-houses until 12 or 1 o'clock at night; but now we have up more of that. We have authority to send children home if we find them in unsuitable places at a late hour. We would not have the curiew law stricken off the book now any way. It is very satisfactory to us on the police force, and to the people in general as far as we can ascertain."

we can ascertain."
Thus the currew is a safeguard to the children of Bangor.

WHIG ADVERTISERS.

A Word to the Wise in a Nutshell-Enterprising Dealers' Offenings.

A clearing up sale of millinery goods

will go on through December at O. F. Patten & Co.'s

The Coombs & Smith Wood Co. have fire with.

The table sometimes requires colored candles. P. H. Vose & Co. have them.

Lyford & Woodward have a notable display of furs for Christmas presents. Great mark-down sale in provisions

at the People's Ten and Coffe Co. Tea White's contest for the most

popular teacher. Now is the time to get boots a shoes cheap at Jones' shoe store. His

prices are way down.

A FREQUENT OCCURRENCE.

A Portland clergyman tells this story of himself. Recently he called updr one of the families in his parish. He ascended the steps and knocked at the door. Receiving no response he was about to depart when he heard a window in the next house open and a woman's voice, "Mrs. Smith, the minis-ter's at, your door." What was the pastor's surprise and amusement when he caught Mrs. Smith's response wafted gently around the corner of the house: "Sh! don't you s'pose I know 1417 The next Sunday, after service Mrs. Smith met her pastor and ex pressed her sorrow that she was away when he had called. Of course the

clergyman didn't let on, but there must have been a funny little twinkle in his eye as she expressed her polite regrets. IS THERE A VICIOUS DOG?

(Kennebec Journal.) There is no restaurant in the ne Brunswick station, but you can 'g a bite by running across the street,

A man usually finds it a hard job to Just as it was growing dark—dusk get a soft one

GAME SHIPMENTS.

But little game has come into or een carried through Bangor for several days. This is not however, pecause game is scarce, but because the hunters are not plentiful. Guides and Bangor men who have lately come out of the woods report the deer as thick as files in the summer and that moose are also to be found in good numbers. The hunting in the northern part of the state ought to be excellent now that the snow covers the ground, and doubtless within a few days we shall see the results of the prowess of the sportsmen in that section. The game season is not all done by any means and though the cold weather deters many who are not used to the rigors of a Maine winter, this is the best time of the whole year to hunt.

TUESDAY'S RECORD.

Among the sportsmen who came ou with game on Tuesday were the fol-

lowing;
2 deer, G. M. Sands. Foxeroft.
2 deer, Dr. Max Wiskott, New York.
1 moose, Dr. Max Wiskott, New York.
1 deer, Willard Chase, Waterville.
1 deer, A. R. Peiley Brooks.
2 deer, S. L. Crosby, Bangor.
1 deer, Edward Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

REV. BARBOUR DEAD.

Professor in Bangur Theologica Seminary For Nine Years.

An Associated Press despatch Tues lav night says: Rev. Wm. M. Barhour, D. D., at one

time widely known, died at his home in Malden today, aged 72 years. He was a native of Scotland, was graduated at Oberlin college in 1850, was ordained at Andover in 1861, which year he was settled in Danvers, Mass. The same year he was appointed professor in the Bangor Theological seminary

where he remained for nine years. In 1897 he went to Vale college, to a profeesorship which be held for ten years resigning to become principal of the Congregational college of British North America in Montreal, in 1897 he re tired and removed to Malden.

THE SIX DAY RACE.

New York, Dec 5. The six day plodders at Madison Square Garder are riding far ahead of the record. There has been some change in the relative positions of the riders and sev eral have left the track within the eral have left the track within the past 24 hours. This afternoon there was an accident in which Jay Eafon tien a lap ahead of all the others, was crowded to the edge of the track and was pitched from his wheel. Eaton tried to remount but found that his tire was flat and before he got another wheel he was four laps in the rear. The matter was taken to the referee by Eaton who after some hours consideration ruled that the Eaton-Walthout team should take its place with the leaders. This put the place with the leaders. This put the team back one lap, the one by which it was leading at the time the spill oc-curred and the decision was received with general protest.

The four leading teams were 76 mile The four jeaning teams were to haves ahead of the record at the close of the 42d hour. Girm made the former record in 1898 with 70 miles and 660 yards to his credit. Through a misunderstanding the Ba-

yards to his credit,

Through a misunderstanding the Eaton-Walthour team lost five laps about 7.30 o'block. They were both off the track at the same time, not knowing of each other's temporary retirement. Then on hour later Eaton announced his retirement for good. Walthour, however, announced that he would keep on after some of the money.

Harley Davidson ithe Canadian, withdrew from the contest at 8 o'clock, having 329 miles and 6 laps to his credit. The riders were 79 miles ahead of the record at the end of the 45th hour. Scora at 12 o'clock:

Miller-Waller, 962.3; Maya-McEachern, 963.3; Gimm-Plerce, 963.2; Tisdher-Chevaller, 962.7; Stevens-Turville, 962.6; Babcock-Stinson, 962.4; Schineer-Foster, 960.2; Thoma-Dickerson, 911.1; The-Pastaire, 816.4 Walthour, individual, 512.8; Aronson, inlividual, 472.6.

TWhat differentiates the present from preceding messages is its all but formal admission, that the United States have been drawn into the dater eddies of eastern politics. It is the far east which is the real reason for this partial abandonment of Honroeism. So far as Great Britain is concerned there is no apprehension, but rather unqualified satisfaction at the new departure. Great Britain, the United States and Germany are the powers most concerned in maintaining the "open door," and that is all which is implied in the use of the word "alliance," about which so much unnecessary fuss has been made."

INCREASE IN WAGES. Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 5 Notices were posted today in the mills of the Slater Cotton Co. announcing a 10 per cent. increase in wages. This increase will take effect on Monday next and effects 200 operatives. The Berkeles Co., affiliated with the Lensdale Mfg. Co., posted notices at noon today an-nouncing a 10 per cent. increase in the wages of its employes, who number 800. The increase will take effect Monday.

RESUMED FULL TIME.
Watervills, Me., Dec. 5. Owing to
the two recent rains the Lockwood
Company of this city has resumed full

BLOWN UP

The York Power and Heating House of Biddeford Destroyed.

(Special despatch to Whig and Courier.) Biddelord, Me., Dec. 6. The power louse belongths to the York Heating and Lighting Co. was blown up at 12.30 this morning and is a complete wreck No one was around at the time and there was no loss of life.

The loss on the building was \$2500, and on machinery from \$12,000 to \$15,-000. The cause of the disaster is 'uπ-known.

MURPHY FLOPS OVER

Cities Which Elected Mayors on Tues

Boston, Dec. 5. A political bomb shell was dropped in the Democratic ranks tonight by the announcement of the bolt of Hon. John R. Murphy, who was defeated in the mayoralty caudues by Gen. P. A. Collins, after a bitter contest. Fr. Murphy has come out frankly for the Republican candidate, Hon. Thos. N. Hart and as he led Collins in the total vote at the Democratic cancuses his defection is a most serious one for the party. In his statement, Mr. Murphy says:

"I do not intend to vote for Mr. Collins. I do intend to vote for Mr. Hart. I believe it is high time for some Democrat to assert himself for honesty and decency against the gang now in control in city hall and who will be in control if Mr. Collins is elected. It is my intention to vote for cuses by Gen. P. A. Collius, after a

will be in control if Mr. Collins is elected. It is my intention to vote for an honest man in preference to the candidate nominated in the Democratic convention. I speak only for myself, I have held no conference with my friends and I assume to represent no vote except my own. I shall take no active part in the campaign."

This announcement by Mr. Murphy has created great surprise among politicians of both parties. The Republicans were very jubuant over the unexpected struation, but were not

inexpected situation, but were ected sirpation, but were not ed to talk upon the subject. The unexpected striking in the were not disposed to talk upon the subject. The Democrats appeared so much surprised that they declined, as a rule, to discuss the probable effect of Mr. Murphy's position, until they had time to talk it

ANDERSON RE-ELECTED.

Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 5. Mayor Samuel Anderson, citizen temperance candidate, was re-elected today, recandidate, was re-elected today, re-ceiving 2,062, while C. A. Babbitt, in-dependent citizen, received 1.858, and H. C. Bartlett, social labor, 315. The license question is changer from last year, the vote resulting 2159 in favor and 2026 against. The independent citizens have a majority of the alder-resulvibile in the current there is a tic. men while in the council there is a tic though both parties had the same mer in a few cases. License vote: Yes 2153, no 2026. Last year, yes 1893, no 2086.
The bitterness of Mr. Murphy's feel-

ings is plainly shown in another statement which he issued over his own signature tonight. It arraigned in the severest language the managers of the severest language the managers of the Collins campaign; the so-called board of strategy," accused them of using repeaters in the caucuses and of going to ends never before reached in the game of politics in this city. The

statements says: "Acting under their orders, inspectors

and isoming men were discourged because they supported me.

"Hundreds of men who were carried on the city pay rolls on full time and for weeks preyous to the canouses were electioneering in the interests of Mr. Coldins instead of working for the city."

Mr. Coldins instead of working to recity. I "The contractors were told that they would lose their work if they were Murphy men, and in many instances were given contracts without competition in return for the endorsement of Mr. Collins' candidacy. It was a matter of barter and sale, and the treasury of Boston paid the bills."

QUINCY.

Quincy, Mass., Dec. 5. John O. Hall the Republican candidate for mayor, The-Pastaire, 200-21 valued, 472.6.

LONDON PAPERS COMMENT.
London, Dec. 6. All the morning papers have editorials upon President McKinley's message to Congress. The Daily Telegraph says:

TWhat differentiates the present from preceding messages is its all but formal admission, that the United States have been drawn into the duteredlies of eastern politics. It is the far east which is the real reason for this partial abandonment of Monrosism. So far as Great Britain is concerned there is no apprehension, but rather unqualified satisfaction at the new departure. Great Britain, the United States and Comment are the nowers most concern. was elected today in one of the most

NORTHAMPTON. Northampton, Mass., Dec. 5, Vote for license, yes, 1414; no, 997. In 1898, yes, 1218; no. 1138.)

PİTTSFIELD.

Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 5. Vote on 1kense, yes, 2046; no, 1690. In 1898, yes, 2297: no. 1613. NEW BEDFORD.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 5. The annual municipal election which accurred today was the greatest triumph in the history of Charles S. Ashley's present career, 'He was re-elected mayor by a plurality of 2008. The six alberman a puranty of 2008. The six alignmen elected are the same men who now hold these positions, all independent citizens party candidates, and out of 24 councilment 21 independent citizens party candidates were chosen. The vote on license, yes, 4101; no, 2546. Last year, yes, 408; no, 2523.

had been counted. This year the social lemocraty made themselves felt and their big vote in the State election led the other parties to fear them.

Of the aldermen elected three are Republicans, two social Democrats and two Democrats. Six out of seven were elected by the Republicans last year. The common countil is largely Republican, the complexion being one social Democrat, five Democrats and 15 Republicans. License vote, yes, 3243; no, 3728. Last year, yes, 2592; no, 4742.

FROM THE FRONT.

Late Accounts of Modder River Battle Say Boor Fire Was Hottest On Record.

London, Dec. 6 (430 A. M.). The ensorship continues to be of the strictest character. Virtually no news is allowed to pass except diaries of events within the beleaguered garrisons and positions. According to the latest accounts of the battle of Modder river the Boer fire was the hottest on record and will revolutionize existing theories. It was effective up to 1600 yards but the casualties among the prone troops were trifling. It was found impossible to bring the British annunition reserves to the firing line. Many Boers wearing Red Cross badges Many Boers wearing Red Cross badges were actually employed in serving out annumition. In connection with the many accusations against the Boer indifference to the laws of war, a letter published in Cape Town asserts that before the Transvaal ultimatum was sent, the Boer leaders discussed the policy of using the white flag when driven into a corner, in order to deceive the British commanders and this policy was generally approved.

It is reported that the mobilization of a seventh division will be ordered at Aldershot as a preparation for emergencies

The Morning Post complains that

there are pienty of cavalrymen avail-able at home, but that parsmony pre-tents their being sent to South Africa where they are urgently needed. ALL WELL. London, Dec. 6. The Daily Mail has

a despatch from Mateking dated Nov. 28. which says: "All well." CANADIAN TROOPS OFF.

London, Dec. 5. A delayed despatch from Cape Town received today described the departure of the Canadian contingent of troops for the tront. The streets were decorated and dense onthusastic crowds lined the principal thoroughfares. Gos. Milner hade the Canadians farewell at the railroad station. All the officers, individually, were presented to the Governor who was heartly cheered by the Canadian raildier. They also says the national soldiers. They also sang the national A party of 39 Canadians remained at Cape Town as the man beat man

Cape Town as the men had not passed the medical inspection.

The Canadians will act in concert with the Black Watch and Seaforth

Highlanders.

OCCUPY STRONG POSITION. London, Dec. 6. A Modder River spec-

lal dated Thursday, Nov. 30, says: "The Boers occupy a strong ridge about six miles north of this point. Today the Lancers came into contact with them.

COL. YULE RETURNING. London, Dec. 6. The Daily Mail an-

nounces that Col. W. A. Yule, who succeeded Gen. Sir Wm. Symons in comsucceeded Gen. Sir Wm. Symons in command of the British troops in Natal after that officer was wounded in the battle of Talana hill, and who was promoted from the rank of substahtive lieutenant colonel in the army to that of major general on the staff to command the eighth brigade of the South African field force with the substantive rank of colonel in the army, is oh his way to England, being in broken health.

AMERICANS ATTACKED.

Manila, Dec. 6, 11 A. M. Last night a force of insurgents estimated at 800 attacked the American garrison of 200 at Vigan, province of South Ilocos. The American loss was eight killed and many wounded.

After very hard fighting the Filipinos were driven off and through the mountains, leaving 35 dead. Col. Bisbee is now reinforcing the garrison.

Fears are entertained regarding various small bodies of Gen. Young's troops in the province of Abra.

ORDERED HOME.

Orders Issued to Give Effect to Becent ed Decision of Secretary Root to Reduce Force in Cubs.

Washington, Dec. 5. Formal orders

were issued from the war department today to give effect to the recently announced decision of Secretary Root to reduce the force of United States troops in Cuba. The headquarters and eight companies of the 15th infantry, now in Santiago and Puerto Principe province Chha, are ordered home. Of these the headquarters and four companies go to Plattsburg harracks and the remaining battalion to Governor's Island, N. Y. The latter will relieve the battery of the 5th artillery at present stationed at Governor's Island, making it avail-able for service at some other point on

the coast.
One squadron of the eighth cavalry also stationed at Puerto Principe, is ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas. This ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas. This will leave eight troops of the eight cavalry in Puerto Pricipe and one squadron of the tenth cavalry, the latter, being ordered to, Texas, from which state they were originally drawn. They will relieve three troops of the ninth cavalry now in Texas, who in turn will be gent back to the department of Colorado to such points as may be designated by the commanding general of that department. One company of the seventh infantsy now in Plattsburg harracks is ordered, to Fort Wayne, near, Detroit, Mich. This is the headquarters of that regiment and it is the intention to gradually concentrate

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Sister Silvia 1717
Gertrude Welch 1571
Lízzie Norton 1237
Hattie L. Mosher 1217
Nettie B. French 1132
Sue Swett 1134
Nora Collins 1038
Alice Bucknam 962 Alice Collins
Cora Morrison
Mand Rogers
Mabel Dealing Lottle Smith M. O. Straw
Annie Neville
Georgia Hutchinson
Mabel Levenseller
Miss Shaw
Rosa Berry
Rosa Berry Sarah Ryder Alma L. Davis ...

(Send this coupen with 10c silver, for Portfolio No. 4.)

Please send me Portfolio No. 4 of the Beautiful Paris Series.

Miss Helena W. Smith

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 8 and 9, and mornings thereafter up to Dec. 25,

DED.

WATCHING THE GERMAN.

thus has been closely watching the German steamer. which sailed from Hamburg Nov. 18

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

A woman with a transfer ticket, aproaching a street car to get on, when she is struck by a piece of the trolley pole, which breaks while the motor-man is trying to shift it to the other end of the car, is held, in Keator, vs. Scranton TAraction company (Pal, 44 L. R. A. 516, to be a passenger, within the rule fixing the degree of care due toward nassengers. toward passeugers.

garnishment suit in which the princi pal defendant, who is a nonresident was not served and did not appear, bu was not served and did not appear, but which purports to establish a liability on a contract which is absolutely void under the statutes of the state where it was made, is held, in Stewart vs. Northern Assurance company (W. Va.), 44 L. R. A. 101, ineffectual to protest the garnispiec' in the state where the principal debtor resides, unless defense was made by the garnispiec or his absent creditor notified of the proceedings, if practicable.

waterville, Me., Deb. 5: Owing to the two recent rains the Lookwood the two recent rains the two recent rains the Lookwood the Lookwood the two recent rains the Lookwood the Lookwo

THE DONOVANS

In the Lanciest of Irish Comedica Dewey's

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THE | 25, 35 & 50.

Lizzie Nickerson ... Carrie Withee

The Whig and Courier PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT.

announces an exhibition and sale of Water Colors,

At 42 Kenduskeag Avenue.

In Philedalphia, Pa., Dec. 3, Abbic, daughter of the late Nathaniel H. and Mary A. Peakes, formerly of Stillwater, Me.

for the west coast of Africa. On the demand of the British government the Spanish authorities searched the vessel on her arrival here but found no guns or cartridges on board of her. The steamer then proceeded.

A judgment of another state in

Friday Dec. 8 Eyening

LOOK! LOOK!

LOOK!

Xmas

Large Assortment

Gem Safety

Razors, Carving Knives

Pocket Knives. Sleds and Skates,

and Forks,

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without some photos for your friends. Better Sit Now. Remember thy work is low in price and high in quality. Best Carbonettes \$2.50 and gloss finish

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RAINBOW FESTIVAL and BAZAR

PINE STREET M. E. CHÜRCH. Thursday and Friday, Dec. 7 and 8. Afternoons and Evenings.

Entertainment each evening at 8 Friday at 4 P. M. Sale of d is useful and fancy articles, Christman gifts. Supper each evening 6 to 8. Admission 10 Cents. Supper 15 Cents.

FEAST of DAYS Under the auspices of

Organ Fund Society. First Congregation church, at City Hall, Brewer, on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 7 and 8. Besides the "Days." a doll booth, a candy booth and "Queen of Hearts" will prove attractive. Lunches will be served at any time. Fair opens Thursday atternoon at 5 o'clock. Single admission. 25c; reserved seats, 10c; season tickets, 50c.

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Whig and Courier

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

President's Message

The Whig places before its readers this morning, in a clear and convenient form, the full text of the very able and comprehensive message sent to the Fifty-sixth Congress, Tuesday, by President McKinley. It is a voluminous document. Indeed it could not be otherwise in view of the diversity and importance of the topics that necessarily come within the scope of a state caper of this character. But President McKinley manifests the same felicity of expression in writing that has won for him the well-deserved reputation of being among the best of the many eloquent public speakers in the country, on our forces nothing now remains and as a result presents the different for the President but to put down the subjects in a clear, interesting and forcible light.

After paying a graceful and heart-Vice President, he turns to the questions confronting Congress, which he congratulates on assembling at a time when the country is enjoying the fullest measure of prosperity, a period of universal good will at home and peace and friendship with every government of the world, Our foreign trade is in the most satisfactory condition, the combined exports and imports for the year being the largest in our history. The financial affairs of the government are in an equally gratifying condition. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the current year will show a surplus of \$40,000,000. In discussing the treasury situation the President repeats his former suggestions concerning the national banking law and takes unequivocal ground in support of legislation that will most certainly protect and insure the continuance of the gold standard and public - confidence. In this connection he also renews his suggestion that once greenbacks are redeemed in gold they shall not be paid out again except for gold.

The importance of the American merchant marine is fully recognized by the President, who discusses its needs with a clearness that will commend itself to the intelligence of the people. giving it place in his -essage next following the financial lortion. Other great nations, he says, have not hesitated to adopt the required means. to develop their shipping, and even the seeming sacrifices which at the beginning may be involved, will be more than offset later by the gains. The President declares that he is satisfied that the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, as it will a,broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture.

The combination of capital into trusts with a purpose of suppressing ordinary competition so as to enhance unduly the prices of certain commodities to the people, the President says, are obnoxious to the law, subversive of the public welfare and call for remedial legislation. He declares that whatever power Congress has over this most important subject should be ascertained and asserted without delay.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to a general review of our foreign relations and the message in this respect will convey to Congress and the people much important and interesting information. The army and havy receive handsome

recognition at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who recommends a liberal appropriation for the mainstnance and improvement of the navy, and urges Congress to enact at an early day such legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to procure armor of the best quality to be obtained in this country for ships now building The domestic mail service, the President says, might have been on a self-sustaining basis had all matter been properly classified and commends this subject to the attention of Congress. The request of the Grand Army of the Republic for a modification of the law relating to pensions for the widows of officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more in the war of the rebellion is ap-

country both in an educational and practical manner.

That portion of the message, how-

ever, which will be read with greatest interest is devoted to a presentation of the Philippine question. This the President discusses with his accustomed frankness. He sets forth in clear terms the efforts made by the Administration to allay the fears of the natives and to establish a form of government that should prove of the greatest advantage to the interests of those is lands. The President fully believes that the transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes of the great mass of Filipino people, but that the ambition of a few leaders first created a situation full of embarrass ment and finally led to an open attack upon our forces. The claim of the rebel leader, the President says, that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States as a return for his assistance has no foundation in fact, and is denied by the very witnesses brought to prove it. The moment our forces had captured Manila the insurgents began to assume an attitude of hostility, and the forbearance and kindness of our officers was taken for cowardice. Having refused to recognize the authority of United States and inaugurated war up-

rebellion. This done the solution of the future form of government for the islands will felt tribute to the memory of the late devolve upon Congress. The President's review of the incidents in connection with the Philippine insurrection, his statement of what has been done in Cuba and Porto Rico for the improvement of the condition of the people and the encouragement held out for a speedy end to existing hostilities constitute a chapter in the history of the country that will command the most thoughtful attention of the people, who have so recently given ex pression of their faith in the policy of the Administration.

We have thus hurriedly touched upon some of the more important points in the message, but the document as a whole will bear the most careful reading as it will take high rank among the able state papers that have emanated from the White House since the formation of the government,

The Roberts Case.

The resolution of Congressman Taylor of Ohlo for the appointment of a special committee to pass upon the right of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah to a seat in the House, with the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath, was adopt ed Tuesday by a vote of 202 to 20. The resolution also provides that until the committee has made its report and the House has decided the question. Mr. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be allowed to occupy a seat in the mouse.

MANY BEQUESTS.

Will of the Late John H. Eveleth Presented to Probate Court in Dover.

(Special to Whig and Courier.) Foxcroft, Dec. 5. The December term of the Probate Court for Piscataquis county was held in Dover today and among other matters the most notable was the presentation of the last will and testament of John H. Eveleth late of Greenville, to be proved. The will was presented by Hon. W. E. Parsons, who has been his attorney for a number of years past and who drew it The extent of the present

devised cannot be ascertained until the appraisors have filed their inventory. appraisors have fied their inventory.

In his will he makes the following bequests to religious, benevolent, and charitable societies: "To the Congregational Society of Greenville, Me., the sum of two thousand dollars to be paid sum of two thousand dotters to be paid to said society by my exactors, one-half in six months, the other in one year from my decease, said two thou-sand dollars to be kept invested by loan on real estate of twice its value, the annual income of which shall be used for the support of preaching for said society.

"To the Congregational Society of Monson, Me., the sum of two thousand dollars on the same conditions as the bequest to the Congregational Society of Greenville.

"To the Good Will Home Association, of Fairfield, Me., the Denuen lot, recording owned by the tested.

so-called, owned by him situated in said Fairfield, together with all notes or other evidence of debt which he held at the time of his decease against cer-tain parties in Fairfield.

"To the Home Missionary Society of Maine, one thousand dollars. "To the Foreign Missionary Society of Boston, Mass., the sum of two tho

and dollars.
"To the town of Greenville in trust for the Greenville Cemetery Associa-tion the sum of one thousand dol-

Besides the above bequests there Besides the acove neques: there were a number of debts against different parties amounting to thousands of dollars forgiven, and other bequests made to relatives. His widow was well provided for, and Harry Pope Eveleth, a young man of about 19 Eveleth, a young man of about 1 years who has lived in the family sinc a small boy was handsomely remem-bered, as also was his playmate, Mal-colm Folsom, son of Lindley H. Fol-som, of Greenville, Mr. Eveleth's part-

ner in business.
His daughter, Rebecca W., wife of Arthur A. Crafts, of Greenville Junmore in the war of the rebellion is approved as a simple act of justice. The
work of the Department of Agreulture
is shown to be of great value to the
will as expoutor. the will as executor.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

COUNTY HE CALL

Juan Fernandez Visited by Capt. Stocum in His Ship Spray.

A visit to the Island where Alexan der Selkirk passed five solitary yearsan island which severa. ... mes of late years has been reported as sunk—while on his "single-handed" voyage around the world in his sloop the Spray, Capt.

The Spray being secured, the islanders returned to the coffee and doughnuts, and I was more then flattered when they did not slight my buns, as the professor had done in the Straits of Megellan. Between buns and doughnuts there was little difference except in name. Both had been tied in tal-low, which was a strong point in both, for there was nothing on the island fatter than a goat, and a goat is but a lean beast, to make the best of it. So lean beast, to make the best of it. So with a view to business I booked my steelyards to the boom at once, ready to weigh out tallow, there being no customs officer to say, "Why do you do so?" and before the sun went flown the istanders had learned the art of making buns and doughnuts I did not charge a high price for what I sold, but the ancient and curfous doins I got but the ancient and curjous doins I got in payment, some of them from the wreck of a galleon sunk in the bay, no one knows when, I sold afterwards to antiquarians for more than face value. In this way I had a reasonable profit. I brought away money of all denominations from the island, and nearly all there was, so far as I could had out.

a lovely spot. The hills are well wood-ed, the valleys fertile, and pouring down through many streams of pure water. There are no streams of pure water. There are no serpents on the island, and no wild beasts other than pigs and goats, of which I saw a number, with jossibly a dog or two. The people lived without the use of rum or beer of any sort. There was not a police officer or lawyer them. The domestic economy among them. The domestic economy of the island was simplicity itself. The fashions of Paris did not affect the inhabitants; each dressed according to his own taste. Although there was no doctor the people were all healthy, and the children were all beautiful. There were about forty-five souls on the island, all told. The adults were mostly from the mainland of South America. one lady there, from Chili. who made a flying jib for the Spray, taking her pay in tallow, would be called a belle at Newport. Blessed island of Juan Fernandez! Why Alexander Selkirk ever left you was more than I could

nake out. A large ship which had arrived some A large ship which had arrived some time before, on fire, had been stranded at the head of the bay, and as the sea smashed her to pieces on the rocks after the fire was drowned the islanders picked up the timbers and utilized them in the construction of houses, which naturally presented a ship-like appearance. The house of the king of Juan Fednandez, Manuel Carroza by name. Nesides resembling the ark. name, besides resembling the ark, wore a polished brass knocker on its wore a poissent brass knocker on its only door, which was painted green. In front of this gorgeous entrance was a flagmast, all ataunto, and near it a smart whale boat painted red and blue the delight of the king's old age.

I, of course, made a pilgrimage to the old lookout place at the top of the mountain, where selkirk spent many days peering into the distance for the ship which came at last. * The cave in which Selkirk fiwelt while on the island is at the head of the bay, now called Robinson Crusce bay. It is around a hold headland west of the present anchorage and landing. Ships have anchored there, but it affords a very indifferent berth. Fernandez was once a convict station A number of caves in which the prisdens, are no longer in use, and no more prisoners are sent to the island,

BELFAST NEWS.

No Quorum at City Government Re-ing-The "Indis Rubber" at Work -Notes

Belfast, Me., Dec. 5. There was no quorum in the common council chamber at the city government meeting last night, and no business requiring concurrence was transacted.

The board of aldermen drew five ju rors to serve on the traverse jury at the January term of court. They are Ralph H. Howes, George G. Pierce, George R. Poor, True S. Heagan and Adelbert Knight.

The board of aldermen are the li censing board, and granted a license to Bray & Maxfield for shows, etc., to be

Bray & Maxfield for shows, etc., to be given at the opera house for the balance of the year. Heretofore permits have been granted for each exhibition separately and has been saustly paid with tickets for the board. This is now done away with and is much more satisfactory to all interested except the recipients of the free tickets.

Frank I. Wilson, formenly editor of the Age, is in town for a short time. He is now located at Brookline, Mass. There have been many rumors of late of ladies and others being rudely accosted, followed and spied upon by an unknown man, who is commonly spoken of as the "India rubber man" because of his usually appearing in a long rubber coat. Last night lone of the policemen dressed in plain clothes particuled Cedar and Court streets, where the mysterious personage was said to be most frequently seen. He was himself mistaken for the miscreant he sought by some amateur detectives, and escaped from their hands only by threatening them with his club. This morning there is a new series of expenses. escaped from their hanks only by threatening them with his club. This morning there is a new series of exciting stories about the findia rubber man," but those who know the circumstances have ceased to give much credence to any of the tales, and believe that the existence of any such personage is a myth.

H. L. Woodcock, the artist, went to Bangor today, where he gives an exhibition of his paintings.

CARMEL NEWS.

The store of Frank Otis, general trader, one mile fro mthe village on the road leading to what is termed No. 5, was burned with all its contents at \$ o'clock this morning. It is a heavy loss to Mr. Otts for he is a hard working man, one who is well and favorably known, and hab a legst of friends who will be sorry to feer of his less.

State Treasurer F. M. Himmon, with

and son, went to Augusta Tuesday morning to remain some days.

Rev. E. H. Roynton, presiding elder of Bangor district, will hold a quarterly meeting at Union church, Carmel, commencing Friday evening, Dec. Mrs. Pierce, wife of Prof. Pierc visiting friends in Patten.

PRESOUE ISLE NEWS.

Bolton Burns Her Hand Badly With Steam—Notes of Interest.

(Special to Whir and Courier.) Presque Isle, Me., Dec. 5. Mr. Harry Whitney has returned to work, after several days' illness.

Fred Kerr arrived home from Boston yesterday, where he has been on business. He bought, while away, a large line of Christmas goods.

Steam was turned on yesterday for the first time in the Bolton block. All the first time in the Bolton block. All went well until about supper time, when a screw blew out of one of the new colts. The room was at once filled with steam and Mrs. Bolton in attempting to replace the screw burned her hand badly. Hearing the encaping steam in the store below, Mr. Goodhue turned off the steam from the feed pipe and some all was addunted. and soon all was adjusted.

The snow which came Monday made

excellent sleighing and everybody out on runners enjoying it.

DEXTER NEWS:

onal and Local Items of Interest Sent in by Our Correspondent,

(Special to Whig and Courier.) Dexter, Me., Dec. 5. Owing to the breaking of the dynamo of the electric light plant, our streets are in darkness, which makes it very disagreeable to those who are on the streets during the evenings. It is expected that the electric plant will be in operation again by the last of this week.

Walter Scott has sold his laundry watter scott has sold his laundry business to Elmer Macomber. Mr. Mucomber has been running the Trustee House in Charleston until a short time ago when, his lease expired. He will take possession of the laundry the first

Married, at the home of the bride's parents in Ripley, Nov. 30, Harold Leigh Cyphera of Dexter, to Grace Blizabeth Webber. W. B. Buzzell, formerly of Ripley.

W. B. Buzzell, formerly of Ripléy, who recently open/d a barber shop on Main street near Wyman's furniture store, is having a good run of business and now intends to move his family here as soon as suitable rent can be found.

Mrs. Tosenh King is Rean ill and

found.

Mrs. Joseph King is again ill and her husband fears that he will be obliged to have her carried again to the Insane Asylum at Augusta. She has been there twice before. It is a hard case, Mr. King being a hard working man. Mr. King works for Amos Abbot & Co. He is now obliged to be away from his work on account of his wife's condition.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES. The burden of showing a carrier's want of negligence in the loss of prop-

vant of negligence in the loss of property during transit is held, in Mitchell vs. Carolina Central Railroad company (N. C.), 44 L. R. A. 515, to rest upon the carrier, although the property was shipped under a contract which limits the carrier's liability to a loss resulting from its necessarily.

a loss resulting from its negligence.

The liability of a municipality for damages caused by negligence in the operation of a ferry which the city officials were operating without authority is idented in Hoggard vs. Monroe (La.), 44 L. R. A. 477, although it was operated in the name of the city, under authority of the common coun

A contract that a railroad company shall be relieved of liability for the in-jury or death of an employe, by the acceptance of benefits from a relief fund which the employer helps to provide, is, held, in Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad company vs. Moore (Ind.), 44 L. R. A. 638, to be vs. Moore (Ind.), 44 L. R. A. 638, to be valid under a statute prohibiting contracts to relieve railroad companies from liability to employes where the contract does not relieve the employer unless the employe chooses to accept his option of taking the benefits of a relief fund, but leaves him also the right in the alternative to the contractive to the right, in the alternative, to bring an etion against the company

If all the world's a stage every man ought to have some sort of a show.



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HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Choughts of Importance and Interes Regarding the Home

A pretty bag for solled fine handkerhiefs is made from two handkercheifs of rather large size. The cheap lawn embroidered ones may be selected, choosing the largest of the assortment. They are laid together and shirred around three sides in a half-circle and stitched through the shirring to leave a frill. Around the open ends the same distance from the top as the width of ruffle a narrow beading ish stitched on through which a ribbon is run for a

Referring again to the question of

filters, concerning which an answer was recently given to a correspondent, the result of one householder's investigations may be added: "I have decided," he says, "not to get any filters, and use henceforth in my family distilled water. This is at once safe so far as germs are concerned and is also extremely wholesome. It has been said much of the rheumatism of the world would be done away with if distilled water was used universallly for er is familiar with the time deposits in the tea-kettle; not one in forty deduces the obvious conclusion that in drinking the same water undistilled the lime is deposited in the human frame. One of the domestic implements should certainly be a convenient and simple household still,"

and simple household still."

A housekeeper who has made a study of economical comfort in her home has found after long experience that it is not the fulness of bair mattresses which adds to their comfort so much as close tifting. "I have my mattresses made in the house and under my own supervision. They are tufted every four inches, and they are half the thickness of the average biar mattress. One good hair mattresses is ample for the woven-wire springs; commonly used. Nor do my mattresses have to be made over nearly as often as those of my neighbors. They do not mat because the hair is held in place by close tufting. The upholsterer will be the content of by close tufting. The uphoisterer will look upon this notion as foolish, but if it is once insisted upon, its test will be found convincing."

"Mince-meat to order" is the short sentence on which has hung, for three months, the support of one family in New York. The need came in Septem-New York. The need came in September when the husband lost his place through the bankruptcy of the firm where he was employed. Income stops, but outgo continues, as every-body knows under these circumstances. How to help perplexed the wife and mother until the idea came to her to utilize her one specialty in cooking—the making of mince-meat. Before buying an ounce of material she went buying an ounce of material she went out and got orders from each of two friends for a trial for a quart of the mince-meat. Then she made a supply and easily found customers for the balance. From this beginning the bisiness grew. Very soon she discovered from the remarks of some of her customers that to have good mineemeat was not enough, as so few cooks could make the good pastry which ought to accompany it. This was another suggestion, and she at once offered to make the pies for any one who wished them. Thanksgiving week onered to make the ples for any one who wished them. Thanksgiving week her orders kept her working literally day and night with every member of the family assisting her. The prospect from now until Christmas is most promising, and while the season for mince pies must of necessity he limited. pect from now until Christmas is most promising, and while the season for mince pies must of necessity be limited, before it is ended a very tidy sum of money wil he the result of one woman's lever industry.

A sandwich popular in France is made of boiled beef tongue and mushrooms, chopped together very finely. The mixture is highly seasoned with with salt and pepper and is made into a paste with a little French mustard before it is spread between slices of French bread.

Modern science advises great care in the use of brooms, which, it is said, are excellent germ breders. The brom that is used to sweep the pavement ought never to be brought into the house at all, but should be left in the rare at hung outside of the kitchen. e area or hung outside of the kitchen in the back yard.

It is common to hear complaints of por gas. A man who knows laughs at the idea that gas is poor in some of por gas. A man who knows laughs at the idea that gas is poor in some localities and better in others. "All gas," he said, "is practically the same. A poor light comes from a defective burner. The ordinary lava tip generally used clogs quickly and naturally, as quickly affects the flow of gas through it. Much better are metal burners that can be had everywhere at a trifling cost. These need an occasional cleaning with the edge of a visiting-card. They will last indefinitely and greatly improve the light.

Persons owning house dogs hear with dismay the startling things that with dismay the startling things that bacteriologists say about germ-carrying facilities. It is, however, fairly safe to keep a house dog if it is frequently and properly washed. Dog fanciers will say, "Don't use soap, because the dog will lick it off to his injury in his effort to dry himself." Notwithstanding this advice, soap should be used, but the dog should be thoroughly sprayed afterwards. What is known to drugglet as green soap, which is not a brand of soap but the name of a chemical compound, is the best cleanser to use for dogs.

Baked beans occupy a deservedly high place in the list of nutretive foods Baked beans occupy a deservedly high place in the list of nutretive foods but some persons are unable to partake of the dish because it causes indigestion. This may arise from one or two causes; either the beans have not been sufficiently cooked or they are old beans. Never buy beans without seeing that they are fresh and plump looking and evidently of this year's crop. Old dreld beans are, if cates, little less than deadly in their effect. Unscrupulous grocers will try to dispose of a left-over supply and the housekeeper who buys blindly may be imposed upon. Sometimes the old beans are mixed with the new ones, but even this fraud may be discovered if the purchaser looks carefully at what he is buying. If mixed there will be a perceptible difference in the appearance of the beans, which can readily be noticed by scanning a handral. If this is seen avoid the whole lot and go elsewhere.

A correspondent tasks for a recipe for frozen lemons. It may be sided that this is an appetising los to sarre-

SHIPPING NEWS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

ier, Bremen: Trojan Por Tauric Local ship is bark Ethel V. Boy don

Rocheport, Nov ...

Campbeltown for Washington Market Legal Anti-cenza, Halifax Glasson Dock, Dock Wayfarer Chadharn Nagarer Chadharn Nagarer Chadharn Nagarer Chadharn Nagarer Chadharn Nagarer Chadharn Nagarer Charles Care Control Care Care

Boston, Dec. 5. Arr strs Anglican
(Br), London; Alexandra (Dan) Copenhagen; Hebe (Nor), Matanzas; Caty, Brissol; Bulgaria (L. Pottsville, Phila, with barge Buck Ridge; schrs John Rose, Phila; Frank A. Palmer, Newport News; Thelma, Sailed strs Storm King Picton Brunswick. (Br), Antwerp via Baltimore; Boston (Br), Antwerp via Baltimore; Boston (Br), Yarmouth; Prince George (Br), do, Pottsville, Portland; Berks, Phila with barge Lorberry; sohrs Mary A. Campbelltown for W. Pelmer configuration of the configurat Palmer, coal port; Edwin R. Hunt, do: Samuel S. Thorp, do; C. A. White, Baltimore; tugs Nottingham, Port Johnson with barges C. R. R. N. J. No. 11; Storm King, N. Y. with barges Liber-

Salem, Mass, Dec. 5. Sld schrs Wm. Salem, Mass, Dec. 5. Sid scars wm.

K. Davenport, and Hamburg, Bath. G.
M. Porter, Bar Harbor, Andrew Peters.

Winter Harbort, Chas Scars Lubra,

Brow Head Dec. 4. 1 K. Davenport, and Hamburg, Bath, G. M. Porter, Bar Harbor, Andrew Pesers, Winter Harbor, Chas. Sears, Lubec, Geo. A. Lawry, Saco; Jos. Luther, Hurricane Island; Allandale, Bluebill; Adam Bowlby, Brooksville; Lyra (Br.), Annie Harper (Br.), Juno (Bt.), and H. M. Stanley (Br.), all bound for St. John S. B., or G. Andrew G. And

John
Dutch Island Harbor, R. L. Dec 5
Programmer Strategy of the Company of the C New London, Conn. Dec. 5 Sld Swansea Dec 4. At st

Crocker, Fond or France, Mark.
S. Pierson, Bridgeport.
Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 5. Arr schrs.
Maggie Hurley, N. Y. for Rockland. J.
H. Wainwright, Elizabethport for Ban-

gor.
Calais Me, Dec. 5. Sld schr B. I.

The onion/was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. The cauliflower is a patrician among vegetables and was taken from its Cyprus home to Italy and England in the reign of Elizabeth.

Asparagus was fashlonable 200 years before the Christian era. Parsnips

were much thought of by the ancient worshipers of Venus. Parsley should always garnish 2 dish containing onions, as it takes

away the odor most people object to. It even prevents the after-taste if eaten

by the individual who loves onions and

It was the custom of the Greeks to offer beets on a silver tray to Apollo in his temple at Delphi. Lord Bacon loved the onion so that he declared the

rose would be sweeter planted in a bed of them.

Egg-plants, with the inside scooped

TODAY

--AT-

The Great

-AT-

FREESE'S,

78, 80, 84 Main St.

must have them.

at a heavy dinner. The lemons should out and filled with to fresh, good appearance. A half lemon stable, good appearance. A half lemon stable, allowed for each plate. All specks will rubbed to polish the skirs. Miss Bedford's receipt to picpale them is as follows: Cut in two lengthwise and remove the punin carefully with a citie. butter, are favorn 112 table. Aspairages 110 i-hment and page 1 folows. Cut in two lengthwise and remove the pulp carefully with a site is spoon. Take out any fibre remaining and keep the rinds either in ice co'd water or in a packed freezer until wanted. This serves to make them firm. All sheds and fibre should he carefully taken out of the pulp, and to each quart of pulp and juice and one cupful of water. Freeze as an ice, and when frozen fill the rinds and nack until needed in an ice cave or freezer. They should he served on small plates garulshed with green leaves. It may not be gen 100

Mantires, Lockon V., Mantires, Lockon V., Portland, Me | Dec. 5 inna (B) | New 23481 Ashanti, McNak V. of Hoteltra 11421 | 3

Venantt, McNat Vo Horeto Hell 3 Sweepstakes with 1 V h s Elm Chry 1 D Howard Spear 1 o

Eath Lugano, Lew

the by-products of the considerable [vpl ... peaches applied and primes, which I been thrown away or have a market talue. This is specially the and approx pits. T ... demand for then delivered in Sag !

nel is of course what is at the kernel of the arrivo T

In one of his lectures on art. William Morris sums up what he thinks are thenecessaries to furnish an ordinary sitting-room. "First, a bookease with a great many books in it, rext, a table that will keep steady when you write or work at it; then several chan; a cupboard or hookease be very beautiful with paintings or carving, you will want pictures or engravings such as you can afford—only no stop-gaps, but real works of art—on the wall, or else with some beautiful and restful paintings or carving you will want pictures or engravings such as you can afford—only no stop-gaps, but real works of art—on the wall, or else with some beautiful and restful paintings or carving you will will be one commented with some beautiful and restful paintings or carving you will likely must be ornamented with some beautiful and restful paintings or carving you will likely in the woll itself must be ornamented with some beautiful and restful painting in a town. Then, there will be the fireplace, of course, which in our climate is bound to be the chief object in the room. That is all we shall want, especially if the foor is good, if it be not, as, by the way, in a modern house it is pretty certain not to be, I admit that a small carpet which can be bune or giving notice of the moth, and we must also take care that it is beautiful, or it will annoy us terribly."

VEGETABLES.

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cheap. Cheap meats when the market is firm surely incerte a inferior quality Be very about your meats. Good wears cost less than doctor on the Remember that the poorest cut 170m a corn-fed animal is better to the best cut from a grass-fed one. To be sure of getting the best the market affords, buy your meats at

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State of Maine.

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JOHN A PETERS,

lustice Supreme Judicial Court,

Dunn, Souckor.

(Chas P. Sweet, Clerk, Chas F. Sweet, Clerk.

State of Maine.

soft ss
s Office, Supreme Judicial Court.
Bangdr. November 18th; 1899.
e la hereby given, that Freeland
a Bangor in the County and State
has this day filed in this office,
of bis intention to apply for adto the Bar, at the January Term.
1900, of said Court for Pennoscot

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BOMBARDMENT RENEWED.

Ladysmith Was Again Shelled With a Fourth Siege Gun Christened "Franchise"--Hughes Holds Twenty Towns.

London, Dec. 5. Although the repairing of the cable between Aden and Zanzibar has restored the route via Aden to South Africa and thereby relieved quite a budget of belated despatches, there is nothing at hand throwing light∮on Gen. Buller's preparations for the relief of Ladysmith or the movement of the other British col-

News from Ladysmith has been re ceived up to the night of Wednesday, Nov. 29, when all was well, provisions were plentiful and the bombardment ineffective. Despatches of the same date from the Boer headquarters tefer to the renewal of a heavy bom-

the Boers lost 1800 men at what has been popularly known as the battle of Glencoe. It is also said that scurvy and dysentery are rampant among the burghers who are beleaguering Lady-

BLOWING UP COLENZO BRIDGE. Lourenza Marques, Delagoa Bay, Wednesday, Nov. 29. The following despatch has been received here: Head Laager. (Undated). Gen. Joubert bas retired from Estcourt and is now blowing up Colenzo bridge. He brings a large herd of cattle and intends concentrating around Ladysmith.

WILL HELP ENGLAND. New Haven, Conn., Dec., 5. Capt Arthur S. Howard, who has resided many years in this city, has yielded to

KENTUCKY ELECTION. Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5. The mem

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5. I he members of the board of election commissioners, as well as some of the attorneys interested in the canvassing of the vote, expressed the opinion Tuesday morning that the canvass of the remaining countles would be completed in time for the contesting board to have expressing to the disputed countries.

HUGHES HOLDS 20 TOWNS. Manila, Dec. 5 (1.20 P. M.). Gen. Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutual, island of Panay, his lines

well treated.

It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains and no more organized resistance is expected. The artillery wagon mules are being used for packing. Water buffaloes are also being used for this purpose, Gen. Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines

New York gram from Hongkong to the Evening World says that Filipines there an-World says that Filipinos there announce that Aguinaldo is ready to surrender if Consul Hilderman will receive him at Manila. The despatch adds that the Filipino junts at Hongkong was incommunication with Aguinaldo last week and advised him then to throw himself on the mercy of the United States.

CONDENSED NEV

partment of the death of Maj. Frank

partment of the death of Maj. Frank
C. Armstrong, surgeon of the 22d infantry, which occurred Monday at Manila.
Orders have been issued for the remaining four companies of the 49th
infanfry, now at the Presidio, San
Francisco, to embark on the transport
Sherman, which is scheduled to sail today for the Philippines. A detachment
of the signal corps now stationed at
Angel Island, under command of First
Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., and about
125 recruits, will also sail on the Sherman.

man.
The opening of the court martial of Chaplain Shields has been temporarily postponed at San Francisco, the judge advocate not being ready to proceed. The chaplain, who is said to be suffering from tuherculosis, is to be removed from Alcatraz to the general hospital at the Presidio pending the results of the trial.

tal at the Presidio pending the results of the trial.

The San Francisco Call prints the following: The Huntingham-Speyer syndicate, which purchased the Crocker and Stanford holdings of Southern Pacific stock, has closed another immense deal. It comes to light that Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, representing the original Mark Hopkins interest which passed into the possession of Edward F. Scaries, has sold to the syndicate 140,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock at about 40 per share. The negotiations were begun at the time Mrs. Stanford sold her stock, but the transaction was kept secret. Gen.

Dr.Bull's

shares of stock as he sold to the syndicate and will not relinquish his position as first vice president of the Southern Pacific. George Crocker will leave New York in a few days. The Call adds: The surprise of the year in the railway world may be in reserve. Operations of the syndicate do not point to actual buyers from other than Huntington and John W. Mackey, but there are others, because from the beginning the syndicate has been underwriting. Despite denials, many railroad men cling to the belief that the Yanderbilts are in some way concerned in this vast deal in Southern Pacific securities.

At Vancouver, B. C., details were brought by the steamer Warrimoo from Australia of the atrocious murder of a white man named Metzk, a German, and subsequent devouring of the body by the treacherous cannibals of the Admiralty islands.

At Quarantine, New York, Tuesday, the Red Star liner Friesland, from Antwerp, fouled with the British steamer Lassal, coffee-laden from Santos, which was lying at auchor. The Friesland carried away her bowsprit and may have suffered other Lassal had a good-sized hole made in her port side through which the water poured, and she was in danger of sinking. Two tugs went alongside of her and after raising her anchor the Lassal was beached about a quarter of a mile above Quarantine station

At Hanover, Pa, rumors have been current that a wax figure was buried to the proper of the proper o

sal was beached about a quarter of a mile above Quarantine station

At Hanover, Pa, rumors have been current that a wax figure was buried in the place of John H. Alleman, cashier of the First National bank of Hanover, whose ddath was reported on Oct. 9, 1898, and who was said to have been short in his accounts about \$50,000 He was also insured for \$8000. In order to displit these reports a nimber of Alleman's friends have made affidavits that the cashier is dead and that his corpse was actually interred.

The Commercial Cable Co of New York Tuesday filed with the secretary of state a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The certificate declares that the liabilities of the corporation are \$18,334,949. Sit Henry Tate formerly head of the

334,949
Sir Henry Tate formerly head of the firm of Henry Tate & Sons, sugar refiners, and donor of the Tate collection and picture gallery, Westminster, England, is dead.

A fight for the control of the beef trade of Martford Control of the beef

trade of Hartford, Conn., and vicinity is soon to be made by the "Big Four," Armoor & Co., Cudahay Packing Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., and J. P. Squire

& Co.

Miss Estelle Reed, general superintendent of Indian schools in her annual report, makes a strong plea for compulsory education and advocates strict pulsory education and an ocates stret-ly industrial training for Indian chil-dren. The educational outlook for the Indians is painted as very encouraging and better buildings and more facili-ties for industrial training have been provided this year.

Postmaster M. B. Fellows of Scars-dial N. who was also the express

Postmaster MI B. Fellows of Scarsdale, N. Y., who was also the express agent at the Harlem railroad station died Tuesday morning from a pistol shot wound inflicted by an unknown assassin. The motive for the muder was robbery — A satohel in which he carried the express money and the receipts of the postoffice is missing and is supposed to have been carried off by the murderers.

by the murderers.

Capt. McClusky of the New York de-Capt. McClusky of the New York detective bureau said Tuesday hat he had heard nothing officially of the reported capture of Wm F. Miller of the Franklyn syndicate of Brooklyn, who was said to have been placed under arrest in Montreal.

At Bloomsburg, Pa., the adoption of new system of work by the America

a new system of work by the American Car and Foundry company, whose plant is situated at Berwick, near here, has resulted in a strike involving 250

has resulted in a strike involving 250 car builders.

At River Point, R. I, notices apprising the operatives of a ten per cent advance in wages, to take effect Dec 11, were posted in the fulls of the Hope 11, were posted in the mills of the Hope company at Hope and Phenix, Tuesday morning. Similar notices were posted in the Knight mills at Pontlac, Natick, River Point, Arctic and Lippit, the mills of the Quidnic and Coventry companies at Quidnic and Authony and the Interlaken mills of Arkwright in the afternoon. The Warwick mills, Centreville Cotton Co. and the Cronpton Co., also in the Pawtuxet valley, will follow suit both as to rate and date of advance in wages. The advance will mean an addition of \$16,000 monthly earnings of the operatives in this section of the state.

monthly earthings of the obstatives in this section of the state.

The agents of all the cotton mills in Lowell, Mass., at a meeting Tuesday, voted to advance wages. 10 per cent. on Monday, Dec. 15. The increase will affect nearly 20,000 hands. The announcement of the agents' action causday grapal rejoicing.

on Monday, Lec. 16. The increase will affect nearly 20,000 hands. The announcement of the agents' action caused general rejoicing.
Rev. John B. Hespelin, C. S. S. R., the oldest member of the Redemptionist order in the United States, is deads at the rectory of St. Eeter's Roman's Catholic church in Philadelphia.
At Constantinople private advices report that the Kurds have avenged the recent incursion of the Russlan Armenians in the Alashgard district in Turkish Armenia by pillaging the Armenian village of Kostur and massacreting 200 of its inhabitants.
The first witness called in the case of Roland B. Molineux, who is charged with causing the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, was Dr. Edward F. Hitchcock, who attended Mrs. Adams immediately after she had taken the poison which caused her death. He said he took with him an "energency outfil" and that when he reached the house he saw at the top of the second flight of stairs a number of persons, among whom was Harry S. Cornish. Mrs. Adams' face indicated that she had swallowed some poisonous mixture. He gave a hypodermic linjection for a hedrit stimulant and administered other restoratives, but the woman died while he was working over her. "

A Marblehead, Mass, despatch says; Eugene Russell and Eugene Stone, lobstermen of this place, are thought to visit their Jobster traps early in the morning, although a high wind and heavy sea bravilled."

Too many man and women spend their time in trying to make trouble for each other. and all asco

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

- chining appearance reseauce a conferment in a constant NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS. the ground of special weakness in the industrials. The prominent influence however, was the money situation. The spasmodic character of the selling and Central Pacific
Chesapeake & Ohio
C., E. & Q.
Delaware & Hudson Delaware & Lackawana Delaware & Rio Grande Manhattan Elevated Metropolitan R. R. Mexican Central do pfd Union Pacific ofd Wabash, St. Paul & P. Express Companies. American United States Miscellaneous People's Gas111

Pullman Palace Sugar Western Union Federal Steel

Bonds. United States 4s do coup

Denver & Rio Grande 1sts

Erie gen. 4s

Mo., Kan. & Pacific 2ds

NEW YORK PRODUCE. New York Dec. 5 Flour rects 38

551 bbls; exports 28,866 bbls; sales 7 900 pkgs, fairly active and steady on the basis of yesterday's prices which inhhers met rather freely.

Rye firmer.

Wheat rects 117,475 bu, exports 23,-507 bu, sales 2,100,000 bu futures; 169,000 bu exports. Spot firm, No. 2 red, 73% fob afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth 78 fob afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth 79% fob afloat; No. 2 red, 71% elevator.

clevator.

Corn rects 299,075 bu; exports 33,985; sales 80,000 futures; \$49,000 bu exports; spot atrong; No. 2 40% foliation and 39% elevator.

Oats rects 158,200; spot firm, No. 2 29%; No. 3 29; No. 2 white 31; No. 5 white 30%; track mixed western 29% @31; track white 31@34.

Beef firm.
Cut meats easy.
Lard firmer, western steamed 550 Dec. 550 nominal; refined firmer.

Pork strong.

Buter firm; western creamery 23@ 27; do factory 15½@20; prime cream-ery 22@25; imitation creamery 17@23; state dairy 18@25; do creamery 22@

Rosin steady. Rosin steady.
Molasses steady.
Molasses steady.
Freights to Livespool dull.
Sugar raw steady, fair refining
18-16; centrilogal 44; molasses sugar

CHICAGO PRODUCE. Chicago, Dec. 5. Wheat, Dec. 6536-69% @%

@1/2; May 69%@%|
Corn, Dec. 30@1/4; Jan. 30%@1/2;
May 22%@2%.
Onts, Day. 22%@1/4; May 24@2%.
Land, Dec. 505; Jan. 565; Jan. 567; Jan. 56

63½; No. 2 red 65½@67½.

No. 2 corn 30¼@½; No. 2 yellow corn 30½@¾.

No. 2 oats 22¾@23; No. 2 white 25½; No. 3 white, 24½@25¼.

No. 2 barley 37¼@44.

No. 1 flaxseed —

Timothy seed 2400250.

Mess port 975.

Lard 490@655; 1
Shoutlerast 495@655.

Sugars unchanged 125,000

Wheat 125,000 7,000

Corn 125,000 179,000

Wheat 2,000 3000

Rye 2,000 3000

Barley 108,000 21,000

Barley 108,000 21,000

Barley 108,000 21,000

Button 250,000 3000

Button 250,0

THE STOCK MARKETT New York, Dec. 5. Toldy's events in the stock market brought additional discouragement to those who had been

discouragement to those who had been attempting to maintain or advance prices. Liquidation was the order of the day and many holders who have waited for weeks hoping for a bull market threw over their holdings token. They week on the presumption that the presumption that the presument. Today bridging monitoring the measure of the measure bearing on the subject of industrial combinations was

CONDITION OF GRAIN. Chicago, Dec. 5. Wheat ruled strong

today stiffened by smaller receipts and bullish predictions, May closing %0%

strong.

May pork 20c; May lard 10c, and
May ribs 10c over yesterday.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

bulls and calves strong, good to choice 550@740; poor to medium 440@525; mixed stockers 300@375, selected teeders 420@430, good to choice cows 305—0485; hetters 300@500, canners 1756—300; bults 250@420, calves 400@735; fed Texas beeves 425@525; grass Texas steers 325@425

Hogs steady to 5c bigher, closed firm mixed and butchers 385@410; good to choice heavy 390@410, rough heavy 380@387½, irght 385@405.
Sheep and lambs opened ready, closed easier; native wethers 400@450, western lambs 500@540

Rects—Cattle 5000, sheep 15,000; hogs 32,000. bulls and calves strong, good to choice

THE METAL MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5 Tallow firmer dul, northern 20024; southest 176174; 2400 Copper dulf, brokers 176174; exchange 1761725. Lead steady, brokers 440; exchange 470@480 Tin steady, platz qu.et. Spelter firmer, domestic 465@470 470@480 Tin

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET Corrected Semi-acckly by the Grocers' Association. BTATE LAW REGARDING WEIGHTS
AND MEASURES

sait shall weight 70 pounds.

The standard weight of a bushel of potas, in good order and fit for shipping, u

The standard weight of a bushel The standard weight of a bushed or heans in good order and fit for anipping, is 62 pounds Of wheat beets, rutabaga turnips and pens. 69 pounds; of core, 50 pounds; of core, 50 pounds; of carrots, English turnips, 71c and ladion meal. 50 pounds; of barley and buckwheat, 48 pounds; of ones, 32 pounds or even measure as by agreement COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE—
Best factory per lb (new)... 12@130
Best dairy per lb (new)... 13c
DRIED APPLES—
Choice strung per lb... 6@30
Chelce silced ... 8@10c st loose, per ton New Chickens, Spring, per lb..... 15@200 ONIONS—2 00 202.25 RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

SUGAR--Granulated per lb.
Extra
Dokumenter
Bulk from tierces, per lb.
Bulk from tierces, per lb.
Best Scotch, per lb.
Best frish
Best Canada
RYE MFAL per lb.
GRAHAM FLOUR
SALT-Bagor, ground, in boxes, per angor, ground, in boxes, per box English butter salt in 141b bags 120 INEGAR—
Pure cider per gallon 20@25c
Pure W. W. 25c
ATS 38c W. W. BRAN MIXED FEED

Among the little dress toques from of a beautiful shade of pansy velvet

The Misses Bell

Complexion and Hair Specialists.

The britiant complexions of women in the more exclusive circles of New York society are not explained by the theory that associates beauty and idleness. In fact, many leaders of the world of fashion are hard workers. Yet they keep their good looks even when they are old. How do they manage it? THE MISSES BELL, of 78 Fifth Avenue, New York, themselves connected with some of the most noted and honored families in the metropolis, have answered the question. They have prepared for the use of women is general, five preparations for improving the complexion and the hard



Five Toilet Treasures.

The Misses BELL'S COMPLEXION TONIO

The Misses BELL'S HAIR TON!O

The Misses BELL'S SKIN FOOD

The Misses BELL'S

COMPLEXION SOAP

The Misses BELL'S

OAPILLA-RENOVA

OAPILLA-RENOVA

ing premature; and color.
ind color.
independent of the root;

The Misses Bell's Toilet Preparations are for sale in Bangor by Caldwell Sweet, Retail store, 2 Main St., Wholesale store, 24 Central St

GET READY

.....FOR THE WINTER SPORTS.

We've got the most complete line of Skates, Hokey and Polo Sticks, Basket Ball and Gymnasium Goods. Snow Shoes for Men, Women and Children. Our line of

... SKATES...

consists of 54 styles. Leave your Bicycle with us to be put in repair for next season's work and we'll store it through the winter free of charge. Our prices for the repairs and cleaning are as low as a y

E. M. ESTABROOK,

18, 20, 22 Harlow St., Bangor, Maine.

Always in Sight.

N. thing helps to furnish a room like a Picture. Some handsome Art Piece, Richly framed. We have a splendid collection of
new pictures and paintings, a rare good line of eccent works by
artists of world-wide note. There are so many pretty pictures here,
so many kinds, styles and sizes, that choosing just the one that's
fitting is always very easy. Frames in richly finished woods are
here in wide variety No too-high prices.

48 State Street. W. H. GORHAM.

Agent for "The Perry Pictures."

DEDHAM NEWS.

Our correspondent wro uel Gross, of San Juan Island, who has not been East for 42 years, is visiting relatives in Maine. He has a brother, Stephen Gross, of Ellsworth, and sisters, Mrs. Heath, of Verona, and Mrs. Kenney, of this place, who are pleased to see him once more. Mr. Frank Fogg visited Dedham

Sunday.

Airs. Fogg, who has been visiting her parents, has returned to her home in

Otis.

Mr. Joe Young has returned, from Boston, Mass., where he has been employed in the ice business the past season. He reports tots of business there. He is visiting at Fred Black's.

Palmer Saunders spent Thankagiving with his mother, Mrs. T. L. Kenney. ney. Mrs. S. A. Eldridge and Miss Gladys

have returned from a visit to South Brewer.

Messrs. U. B. and Everett Black are home from Great Works where they have been employed as band-saw filers

the past season. the past season.

A MAGICAL LIFE SAVER is Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. After years of pain and agony with distressing Heart Disease, it gives relief in thirty minutes. Those Petry, of Aylmer, Qua., writes: "I had suffered for five years with a severe form of Heart Disease. I was unable to attend to business. The slightest exertion produced fatigue. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me instant relief, four bottles entirely cured, me," Sold by Caldwell Sweet.—11

On gowns for full-dress evening wear the lace-frilled Marie Antoinette sleeve, reaching just below the elbow sieeve, reaconing just below the endow rivals the long, close style extending from wrist to shoulder, and made vari-ously of soft transparent fabric, shirred ortucked, satin matelasse, Liberty silk, oreps de chine, satin duchess or plain Lyons velvet.

Eastern Trust & Banking Co

CAPITAL SURPLUS and PROFITS \$150,000

Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Loans money on Real Estate and approved collateral: Acts as Trustee for individuals or cororations.

Interest paid on Tim Deposits subject to same regulaions as Savings Banks.

Deposit Boxes o re t.

...:LOW.... TELEPHONE RATES.

BANGGR EXCHANGE

Only \$25 a Year. 6-Party Metallic Circuit, Unlimited ervice for a Telephone at your Resi-

ence. Can you afford to be without it? Managers will furnish all particulars

New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.

NEWSPAPERHACHIVE®

The Penobscot Central Railway will receive freight at its depot on Boston & Bangor S. S. Co.'s wharf every day hereafter for Kenduskeag Cornth, Charleston, Exeter, Garland

CHAS. F. SWEET, Clerk.

Ear Eye Nose, Throat

I quire at the Whig and Courier Office.

Need bills? They may drag heavily with you-but it's my business to heep then logging along at a lively gail. Send for me anytime

Pangor. Ver cantile Collector N mary Put

Give me your ideas and I will develop You to your satisfaction at a small cost, Mail orders executed with dispatch.

D. BENSON YOUNG,

Millinockett Exchange

The largest, best appointed and most liberally managed hotel north of Bangor. Ten minutes from B. & A. Station. The most delightful location. Magnificent view of Mt. Katahdin from hotel veranda. Special attention to

Location and service unsurpassed Every modern improvement. Cuisine and service not excelled by any hotel W. E. CRANDLEMIRE, Prop. E. S. COBURN, Clerk.

many years in this city, has yielded to urgent requests from the British military authorities to go immediately to South Africa. He declines to tell just what part he will play in the struggle in South Africa but his friends say that he will act in the specialty which made him invaluable to England in the Riel rebellion. He will have charge of the manufacture of the fullminate and explosives made at the seat of war.

in time for the contesting board to hear arguments on the disputed counties. There were, however, still 68 counties to be canvassed and the work seemed certain to take the future day. The board met at 9.30 pursuant to Monday night's adjournment.

extending 35 miles north of Holio. He has occupied 20 towns. The inhabitants are returning with white flags, their fear of the Americans diminishing as they learn that they will be well treated.

It is impossible to get the incurrents

AGUINALDO READY TO SURREN-DER. Dec. 5. A special cable

Gen. Oils has informed the war de

COUCH SYRUP Curve Group and Whoping Cough Diseases are results. Relias anositates.

spasmodic character of the selling and the fullness of intervening periods reflected loan contraction by the banks, the calling of loans forcing bank securities upon the market, which found no support awaiting them. Notwithstanding yesterday's disbursement by the sub-treasury of over \$800,000 on account of bond redemptions, that institution was a creditor at the clearing house this morning to the extent of over \$200,000. Its gain from the banks since last Friday has reached \$1,653,-000.

The state of the s

of the stock market was generally casy and near the lowest Bonds declined in sympathy with stocks. Sales par value \$1,200,000. Government bonds advanced ¼ for new and old 4s registered and coupon and ½ for 5s. The 2 per cents, declined ¼.

Corn closed firm, May ½@% up Oats finished higher, provisions, sup-ported by light hog supply, closed

Chicago, Dec. 5. Cattle steady butchers stocks and canners firm

city 4%; country 4%@% Plg iron dull, porthern 20@24; southern 1950@

A bushel of Liverpool salt shall weigh 50 pounds and a bushel of Turk's Island

or a nearting shade of pansy velvet, and trimmed with velvet pansies and Parma violets in every tint, from the faintest to the deepest royal shade. These bloisoms are mingled liberally with sprayaoftereon velvet madeshar fern, and the affect is exceedingly pleasing.

Rear the The Man for large Regard or tucked, satin matelasse, Library and the control of soft transparent fabr or tucked, satin matelasse, Library and the control of soft transparent fabr or tucked, satin matelasse, Library and the control of soft transparent fabr or tucked, satin duches by the control of
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BREWER LOCAL

The engagement of a popular South Brewer young lady to a well known car conductor is announced.

The entertainment and dance held in City Hall last evening was largely attended and much enjoyed.

The first degree was worked at the meeting of the Wildey lodge of Odd Fellows Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance.

Mr. Hugh O'Brien was chosen chief ranger of the new court of Forresters | Miss Upton is a popular young society

as real estate taxes, Delinquents will provements, in 1893. He was elected to well to heed this warning in time, mayor in 1897 and the citizens of Brewer showed their appreciation of his Miss Conane of Boston, who has been visiting friends in Brewer, has work as mayor by re-electing him and he is at the present time mayor of our returned home. city to the entire satisfaction of all Miss Victoria Eldridge, of Boston. citizens of the city irrespective of party. Besides being mayor he is who has been visiting Miss Minnie Cochran at her home on Union street, prominent in business circles. He was will return to her home today. president of the Penobscot kindling Everybody speaks of the unfailing wood factory company, which afterkindness of the employes of the Brewwards merged into the Standard Kiner electric railroad. Everyone speaks

politeness and gentlemanly conduct.

Mr. Annis \$300 on house.

0 0 0

Hon. D. A. SARGENT,

circle of friends. Mr. Oakes is a well

known Brewer boy, born and educated

in Brewer. He is one of the best known

raveljng men in Maine, having repre

sented the firm of Bragg, Cumming

& Co. for a number of years. The date

is announced for Dec. 25 and the cere

mony will take place in the Union

Congregational church in East Machi-

circle of friends.

s. They have the ebst wishes of a large

Cards are out announcing the mar

riage of Miss Nellie E. Ross, of this

city to Mr. Edson E. Comins, of Ed-

dington, for December 21st. The mar-

riage will take place at the home of

Ross is a young lady whose kindly dis-

position and good heart have won for

highly esteemed. Mr. Comins is the

well known and popular conductor on

the electric cars in Brewer, having been

transferred to Brewer after three years

faithful service in Bangor. Both young

people have the best wishes of their

vedded life. A large number of invi-

tations have been issued for the recep-

tion which will be held at 7.30 on

Tibbetts street, South Brewer where

BREWER'S SIXTH MAYOR.

Hon. D. A. Sargent, the Present In-

Daniel Aliston Sargent, Brewer

sixth mayor is a Brewer man in every

sense of the word. He was born in Brewer, educated in Brewer, with the

excention of some time spent in Phil-

lips Academy, Andover, Mass., and his

After leaving school he accepted a

position as clerk of the Bangor Sav-

iness with his father who was a prom-

inent business man for many years in

and ice business for some time. After

the death of his father he continued

Harlan P., and is still carrying on that

business under the firm name of D. Sargent's Sons. His interests are in

Brewer and he has the welfare of Brewer at heart as a citizen and busi

ness man as well as being the mayor. He also has shown a lively interest in

the public schools of Brewer and was

one who had considerable to do with

introducing free books into the pub-

lic schools. He shows a lively and ac-

tive interest in every thing pertaining

to Brewer's advancement, its improve-

ment in schools, etc. He believes in keeping in touch with the progressive-

ness of the times and has always done his part towards improving the sewer-

age system as well as other important

improvements in city affairs. He was

elected alderman in 1892 and 1893. He is permanent chairman of the board

the heautiful school house at South Brower, with "to perhous modern im-

Bank which position he held for

years. He then went into bus-

er, being engaged in the lumber

same business with his brother

ings

the most desirable tenements in Brewer. Holly water, sewer connection, good locality, new, roomy and well lighted inquire of Brian J. Dunn, 63 Hammond street, Hangor, the heautiful school house at South

the young couple will reside for the

friends for a long and happy

John Doucette, at South Brewer,

is a sister to Miss Ross. Mics

many friends by whom she is

at their recent meeting. A. D. Sauls- ; girl of East Machias who has a large

bury was chosen vice chief ranger, Dr.

W. O. Sevy financial secretary, Mr

Mann treasurer and Mr. John Dority

The next emeting of the M. P. M.

club will be held with Mrs. Hutchings

at her home on Main street. A very

pleasing program has been arranged.

The Algonquin club of Brewer has

1683 votes in Freese's voting contest.

The poverty sociable given at the South Brewer chapel Tuesday night

After Friday forenoon at 9 o'clock all unpaid sewer taxes will be posted

and will be sold at auction, the same

New Dental Office.

Having the fargest and most modern

added to render the best of service. Call and

DR. W. O. SEAVEY.

Main Street: - - - Brewer, Me.

HERBERT N. BUNKER

ENGRAVER and JEWELER

SILVER NOVELTIES,

Button Hooks, Cold Cream Jars, etc.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

-GO TO-

Amos D. Saulsbury,

The Brewer Cash Grocer,

THAS and COFFEE

LESLIE KELLEN'S.

Uncle Tom's Cabin....

All the leading brands of Cigara Fruit and Confectionery, so diere. Ice Cream and Cake fornished for Parties and Balls. Boston and New York Sunday papers For Sale.

CORN, FLOUR, FEED.

We will give you low price; clicap as any wholesale house in Kangor.

A. L. HOPKINS.

A large roomy, airy store in the center of the city of Brewer, right on car line, best show windows in town and in the best location, situated between Rowe's fruit store and Merrill's

pharmacy, for any kind of business. Terms reasonable. Apply C. J. Burr, Insurance agent, No. 1½ Holyoke square, Brewer. Me.

FOR RENT IN BREWER-ONE OF

Don't Go To Bangor

For Refreshments.

la the place to go

Brower, Me.

His 80 cent Hopper Coffee leads them all.

Closing Out Sale

recording secretary.

was a social success.

dling Wood Company of New York. in the highest praise of their uniform He took quite an active part in bringing the pulp mill and paper mill Mr. E. G. Baker, insurance agent of to South Brewer and by hard work, much influence and many inducements Bangor, was in town Tuesday investigating the cause of the two recent fires he at last succeeded in bringing parties. at the house in the neighborhood of here to start both plants working in Burr street, which is occupied by Mr. South Brewer. He and his brother John McInnis and owned by Mr. Alvin own all the land on which both mills Annis of Providence, R. I. McInnis stand, the place being called Sargent's has \$500 insurance on furniture and Point. Through his hard work and ready influence he has made South Invitations are issued by Mrs. Beb-Brewer what it is today, one of the orah Brown Upton of East Machiae for busiest places on that side of the Pethe wedding of her daughter. Nana, to nobscot and a living example of what Mr. Charles Doane Oakes of this city. good influence one energetic business man can have id a community. If

"Brewer proper" had more like him there would not be so much waste land around Brewer and mills and factories would now hum.

Mr. Sargent is highly respected and well liked. He married lwice. His first wife was Fannie S. Bragg, daughter of the late Mr. Carleton S. Bragg, Bangor's well known and prominent jumberman. His second wife was Helen F., daughter of Capt. homas Nickerson, of South Brewer. He has eight children. His oldest son, Donald A., is general manager for J. E. Henry & Son in their lumber mill at Lincoln, N. H.; his next oldest son, is George, surveyor for the same concern. Al-ston A., is with Page, Dennis & Co. manufacturers of Howe scales in New York. His oldest daughter Miss Frances, is a valued teacher in the Brewer public schools. The four younger chil-dren are attending the Brewer schools at the present time, Percy N. in the high school, Leslie in the grammer and Fred and Ruth attend the primary.

WINN NEWS.

Our correspondent writes: Arthur McAlpine of Winn died the 28th inst. aged 54 years, leaving a widow and five children, one of whom is a Mrs. Perry residing in Bangor. It is probable that the town of Winn has expended in aid of Mr. McAlpine and family on account of accidents happen-ing to him as much as \$500. S. B. Gates recently returned from Presque Isid.

Presque Isid.

Mr. Lowell of Lee has been paying do cents per bushel for potatoes at the Maine Central depot.

Pressed hay is being shipped from

Winn for which \$9.75 per to nis paid.

Eggs have been offered for 30 cents
per dozen, but can be bought cheaper
at the stores, though longer kept.

Fresh pork has been sold as low as 5

Fresh Dork has been sound as low as occuts per pound.

Mr. Raymond Dubery and son-in-law, Coolong, are at work in the woods on the Narraguagus river, about 15 miles from the Hancock tannery.

Bricks, are being hauled from the old tannery about the fout of the chim-

Bricks are being hauled from the old tannery about the foot of the chimney, to East Winn to build chimneys for the dry house for Hamlin's mills. As the election of a bishop of the Episcopal church for the dlocese of Maine is receiving considerable attention, I send you the mention of a candidate for the bishopric who among others is spoken of in church circles, Rev. Dr. J. G. Qulin of Winn, who has charge of the group of missions in the villages of Penobscot and Mattawam, and the will be described by the description of the group of missions in the villages of Penobscot and Mattawam, and the church in Montana, Nebraska, and more recently in Iowa, where he for the church in Montana, Nebraska; and more recently in lows, where he spent five years as pastor of St. John's church, Mason City. He was one of Bishop Perry's examining chaplains and dean of Waverly convention for several years. He has also done good service on several occasions as mission preacher in lowa and Michigan. He is a frequent contributor to church papers and a firm deliever in the holy scriptures and in the church and her mission. While a high churchman, he dobs not believe in the advanced school. Before receiving from the late Bishop Neely the appointment to Winn he had been rector at St. Thomas' church ist. been rector at St. Thomas' church at Somerville, Mass., for over a year. His administration is very well received at Winn and its accompanying missions.

BUCKSPORT NEWS.

Our correspondent writes. Grant, Jr., and wife, who have been visiting at his father's bome on Main street, returned home Monday on the City of Bangor.

D. E. Sutherland and wife, who have D. E. Sutherland and wife, who have been visiting in Portland and Boston, returned Monday night.

The question now is, how shall the cfilce of auditor, made vacant by the death of Chas. H. Rice, be filled?—whether by appointment of the splectmen or by a special town meeting. No names have as yet been suggested to fill the vacancy.

At the regular meeting Monday night.

fill the vacancy.

At the regular meeting Monday night
Felleity looge, No. 19, F. & A. M.,
elected the following officers for the
year 1909; H. F. Gilley, M.; Geo. M.
Ware, J. W.; J. F. Craig, J. D.; S. Li,
Heywood, secretary; Nash McKlay, S.
W.; Dan Courcey, S. D.; R. H. Emery,
treasurer.

reasurer.

The Church Aaid society will give a upper and ssie at the Franklin Street Methodist church Wednesday at 6 P. M. A good gupper and good time is naticipated.

At G. M. Nicholson's dock Tuesday Oversoom as Samuel Clay, ship tagreen.

the support of the su

could relieve Catarrh in 10 minutes I was far from being convinced. I tried it—a single pill through the blower anorded linetant relief, stophed, pain over the eyes and cleaned the nasal passages. Today I am free from Catarrh. 13. In Fachie (Easton, Ph.) experience has been that of thousands of others and may be yours. Seld by Caldwall busst.—If.

PITTSFIELD NEWS.

(Special to \/hig and Courier.)

Pitsfield, Me., Dec. 5. The wedding

reception of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F Seekins was held at their pleasant home in West Pitsfield Saturday evening, and a large number of friends Were present Notwithstanding the all most impassible condition or the roads their spacious house was filled to . full capacity. The guests listened to a brief musical program, after which very pleasant social time was en joyed. The esteem in which Mr. and Joyed. The esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Seekins are held was evidenced by the large number of beautiful presents of which they were the recipients. Among the jeffts were an elegant roll top desk presented to Mr. Seekins by fourteen neighbors, a beautiful French clock, a fipe parior lashp, and a profusion of silver ware and jinen. Mrs. Seekins thimselv Mrs. Lette D. Not. fusion of silver ware and linen. Mrs. Seekins, furmerly Mrs. Lottie D. Nutter, was for several years in the millinery business at Unity, where she has a host of friends. Mr. Seekins is well and fuvorably known in this section of the istate, having been a traveling salesman for the past lifteen years, having refresented the Waller Stetson Co., dry goods; Farley, Harvey & Co., fancy goods and G. R. Fisk & Co., millinery, all of Boston, for the past ten years. The congratulations of a

millinery, fall of Boston, for the past ten years. The congratulations of a host of fliends are extended to the newly wellde couple, who wish them much hampiness in their new relations. The Pittsfield Printing Co. are mor-ing their plant from its present loca-tion to the second floor of Connor's brick block at 25 Main street, where they will occupy three large rooms which are finely adapted to their line of business.

which are finely adapted to their time of business.

The fire department was called out last evening shout six o'clock by a slight blaze in the house on the McCarty road) so-called, occupied by Albert Webber. The fire cought from the chimey and birned a portion of the upper floor. It was extinguished before the arrival of the base teams, however, and their corvices were not Another fire broke out about half

past one this atternoon in the base-ment of ... I. Libby's shoe store, which had it inde a little more beadway before being discovered, might caused due of the most serious flagrations seen in Pitsfield for eral years. The fire department eral years. The fire department was quickly by the scene however, and the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done. It was caused by the chinney burning out, the fire dropping down and in some way igniting some boxes which were stored in the basement. This block is owned by I. F. Connor is situated. stored in the basement. This block is owned by J. F. Connor, is situated on the corner of Main and Park streets and is in close proximity to the other business blocks of the town. It contains Libby's shoe store, Pushor and Spaulding's tonsorial parlors and C. H. Berdeen's grocery on the first floor. Spaulding's tonsorial parlors and C.
H. Berdeen's grocery on the first floor, and M. L. Damon's dental rooms and two tenements occupy the second and third floors! This is the third fire which has called out the department within the past week, all of which have been extinguished before doing any serious damage.

MILLTOWN NEWS.

Milltown. Dec. 5. The help in the ard room of the St. Crox cotton mill presented G. M. Martin, the second hand, with an easy chair as a wedding present, he having been married recently. Mr. Martin is a most efficient man in the eard room and is highly esteemed by the room hands. Mr. and Mrs. Martin desire to extend their most sincere thanks to their friends for the

present.
L. Dexter, Jr., returned from Montreal today after an absence from town of several days.
Rev. Mr. Sutherland of Sussex occupied the pulpit of the church Sunday evening.
The Rev. W. Williams of Oldtown is giving evening.

giving several lectures in this section and is well patronized. He occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church Sunday evening and preached eloquentsingly evening and preached eloquently and most encouragingly to a packed
house. The music was of a high order.
The opening anthem, "Magnify the,
Lord," was well rendered by the chorus choir, Miss Ross and Major McAdam rendering the solo parts most
effectively. Mr. Adam Gillespie and son
rendered several cornet selections in an
antistic manner with organ accommand. antistic manner with organ accompaniment by Mrs. H. McAllister. Aubrey Dewan rendered a solo with much expression. The whole service was most impressive and received the closest attention. impressive and received the closest attention from the large congregation. He will leave for his pastorate on Thursday at Oldtown, which should also hold him in high appreciation.

Henry Sticidir of Enfield was in the town the past week and left today to take charge of his school.

Miss Mattle Koung leaves for Florida on Wednesday, where she will spend the winter. Mrs. A. E. Neill is already on the way. They will not return until the feathered songsters are heard at home. In 1900.

turn until the frathered songsters are heard at home | n 1900,

I. R. Todd is at Princeton today looking after his logging business, which will be attensive this winter, in Washington and Charlotte counties.

Washington and Charlotte countles.

The favorite eastern trotter Jock Bowen is now in winter quarters. He is owned by G. S. Murchle and H. R. Haley. He is a most reliable trotter, having a record of 2.19½ over a half mile track. Should be next season have experience and proper training on some good mile track he should lower his mark several seconds. In all his races he has either been the winner or contending horse and is never laid up. contending horse and is never laid up.

Many people express surprise after having tried many doctors and medi-cines to find quick roller in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is surprising, but it is a surprise which is

prining, out it is a surprise which is taking place, every day.

Mr. Edward Jacobs, of Marengo, Crawford, to, tudana, writes: "After three years of suffering with liver trouble and malaria I gave up all hopes SKEPTICS TURN BELIEVERS of ever getting stout again, and the AND ARE CURED.—"When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder could relieve Catarrhal Powder was far from being convinced. I tried il—a single pair fiftouth the blower li—a single pair fiftouth the blower afforded finitiant relief, stopped pain Pleasant Pellets. I am stout and magnitude the meant the meant the meant. hearty. It is due entirely to your won-

licarty: It is due entirety to your won-derful medicines." c

There is a yellow streak in human-ity that tries to shift responsibilities on to others."

THE FASHIONS.

The Very Latest in the Feminine

Formerly a pretty separate waist of olain or fancy silk or satiu, voru with l black of some rich description, was considered very dressy. This season the effect is very enchanced by cutting away the tops of these waists, and inroducing a guimpe of some rich or dainty fabric of contracting pattern and color. This style, which in its be y and picturesque gowns and evening valsts, has extended to every sort of bodice, princess dress, tea-gown, etc.; besides many guimpe effects on evening wraps and even costly French un derwear.

Lace, net, fur, chiffon, and silk cord oassementeries en applique are all vaionsly used on the new winter gowns of Roman blue, Venice green, marquis brown, and other coiors in the satinfaced cloths and Venetians.

The most popular pattern in faceweiling for the moment is a fine black silk net, with tiny black velvet dots scattered over its surface. This is made in imitation of the black patches worn by fushionable women in the days of powdered hair, hoops and paniers.

The useful little supper-jacket of velvet is likely to remain in fashion all winter. Worn above a low-necked whiter. Worn above a low-necked evening dress, it transforms it into a demi-toilet. Some of the models have turn-down collars, velvet-edged or handsomely embroidered; but when it is becoming, the high taring Medicy shope is a more elegant addition. A velvet Jacket, made with a high back and a cut-out front revealing the dainty lace voice of the bediev broneth, within and a cut-out front revealing the dainty lace yoke of the hodice honeach, with elbow sleeves slightly open, is a most sconomical, effective, and useful addition, to a lady's wardrobe. Not or lace sleeves, rather full from elbow to wrist, can be changed at will to motch various styles of collar. From a high Russian collar, terminating a little this side of the shoulder seams in a latter this side of the shoulder seams in a latter. ride of the shoulder seams, rich lace or folds of not of lisse can be laid to outthe fire opening at the throat. Crossed must folds of chiffon or creps deschine can likewise be used to calse the horder-front to any desired height, while the dreasy effect of the V-opening yet remains.

Winter sky is the last departure in fashionable gray-blue shades. Vichy is a soft water-blue, and marquise and cogoa are favored shades in brown,

Many little French capotes are made on dark velvet, with a rich crown of Cairo gold, with matching velvet caire gold, with matching tvelvet strings. There is a new pink, which combines advantageously with brown, green, or violet velvet and the gold-work referred to. Sprays of violets, yellow-centered heartsease, and mistletoe aigrettes are set upon toques and capotes of dark-purple velvet and pale-yellow laburnum, and shaded velvet nasturtiums are also used. These toy head-coverings are remarkably dainty head-coverings are remarkably dainty in appearance, and when there is a wealth of hair gracefully arranged to enchance their attraction and justify the fashion, fault can hardly be found with the selection of the wearer, though such headwear is poor protection, or, rather, no protection at all, against the driving winds which will now have to be faced. For carriage-calling and theatre-wear they are quite appropriate. in appearance, and when there is a

A charming little gown worn at Thanksgiving dinner by a young worden just home from school showed askirt of black satin with narrow stripes of rose color woven about an inch and a half apart. The skirt was gored on the front and sides, box-plaited at the back and untrimmed. The waist of rose-colored silk, was covered with up-and-down lines of narrow black velvet, overlaid with narrower cut-steel gimp in star patterns, and between the lines of velvet were rows of the finest tucking. The revers and collar were of black velvet horder, with a ruffie of rose-colored chiffon and a little shirred chemisette of white net, dotted with black, showed in front, where the waist turned back in the medium-width revers. This gown was copied from a French one recently mentioned in these columns.

The new stitched box-plaited and just home from school showed a skirt of

The new stitched box-plaited and side-plaited skirts are liked by many women better than any of the outing, riding-habit models that have, so lately and universally prevailed. For extremely stender figures there are also sent out some French styles in which the flat effect of the machine-stitching is omitted, and the pressed plaits either fall from the belt or else are joined to the edges of a tucked, shirred, velvet-stripped, dotted, or proceeds velvet-stripped, dotted, or brocaded hip yoke. A model of gray ladfes' cloth, designed for a youthful wearey, falls in pressed but not stirched kifes from a hip yoke of cream white cloth, dotted with brown chenille. The gray couted with brown chenille. The gray cloth bolero has a vest-front matching the hip-yoke, and the revers and high-arched collar of plain cream cloth are bound with dark-brown mink fur.

statue of each.

Some of the suggestions are fanciful, of course. That which proposes a Pantheon somewhere along the line, in which shall be gathered the remains of each President is one. This plan provides that each succeeding President shall find sepulture here when his life's work is done. The suggestion to have statues of the military and naval heroes grouped in a temple constructed upon a field to contain reproductions of all the appliances of warfare in the history of the country is being discussed. There have been suggestions from those favorable to the idea of expansion that somewhere along the route there shall be something not yet defined—which will convey to the mind of the citizen of other years the effort of this Government to civilize and elevate the peoples of the colonial possessions.

An enthusiastic member of the Mount The Queen Anne shoe with its long in-step flap and large buckle of Irish diamonds, is still a fashionable style, but the trim, dainty shoes and sandals of soft, flexible Swedish kid or finest black French kid, with the of narrow satin ribbon or a small cut-steel slide, are far more graceful. However, the style of shoe (like the blaspe and decoration of a hat) which suits one woman is very often considered unfectoning to another. A hennet in a milliner's window, or a cherming color in a dress pattern tempetagiy displayed by the shopkeeper, may look altogether different when two diamonds, is still a fashionable style. vate the peoples of the colonial possessions.

An enthusiastic member of the Mount Vernon Avenue Association said:
"Before the close of 1909 the country will witness the beginning of the National Houlevard. Already we have received letters from people in many states offering to agitate the movement as so on we shall indicate what is wanted. Capitalists have sent word they may be relied upon, and the moment we get fairly underway the student, artist, sculptor and artisan of the United States will come in, for this highway will be an Academy of Honor for the exhibit of their work, the like of which no nation on earth can ever hope to surpass, or even try to imitate."

Few of the dress models for the oming holiday season show radical changes in designs, but rather in the numberless small details on which the numberless small details on which, the chief success of every gown depends. The Russian velours, velvet or satinfinished cloths, plain velvets, and silk and satin matelasses used this season require but little decoration; and less conventional gowns are easily enriched by simulated undergivity and collars of velvet or bengaline. As overskirts are made exterioily long, showing but little of the goungs which produces the effect of an undergite, two and one-quarter yards of velvet will be quite sufficient.

Eczema, scale heat hives reliness of the skin of any sort instantial self-sed, permanently ourse.

Wouldn't You Give Tollet Ware?

NATIONAL BOULEVARD

Proposed "Highway of History"

From Washington to Mt. Vernon.

The beginning of the twentieth cent-

Gry will witness the construction of

national boulevard, which, when com-

pleted, will connect Washington and

Mount Vernon. In 1888 Congress

made an appropriation of \$10,000 for

the preliminary survey of the route.

The Legislature of Virginia granted a

charter to the Mount Vernon Associa-

tion, and soon after transferred to the

association's claim against the Govern-

ment for \$120,000, with the understand-

ing that when the money was collected

it should be used in the construction of

The Mount Vernon Association re-

rently met in Alexandria and elected a

Board of Directors, who resolved to re

sume this work as soon as the board

elects officers early in 1900. The

Washington end of this highway will

be the western entrance of the capitol

building. The lipe will run through

the Mall, south of the White House,

and near the monument of the Poto-

mac at the western terminus of New

York avenue. It will cross the Potomac over the proposed memorial bridge

which will unite the capitol with Ar-

lington, the home of fire, and now the

On the Virginia shore the boulevard

will follow the course of the Potomac

to Alexandria, and from thence to

Mount Vernon on the exact line over which Washington traveled from his

home to Alexandria when he was an

ettendant of Christ Church in that city,

and in which his highback pew is still

boulevard is completed in accordance with the proposed plans it will belong to the nation. The distance of this

highway will be sevent an miles, the

width two hundred and fifty feet. This

distance will be subdivided into as many sections as there are States and Territories. Each of these sections

will be named for a State or Territory,

and such State or Territory to be hon-

ored will be asked to contribute to the

beauty of the boulevard in whatever

manner shall be decided upon by legis-

Whatever frees or shrubs are planted

along any rescrivation will be taken

from the soil of the State the name of

which is applied to the reservation. If

there shall be monuments, or columns,

or arches, as there will be probably in

the course of time they will be con-

structed from material taken from the

mines or quarries of State and Terri-

tories honored by having sections

numed for them. It has been suggested

that each state shall erect a statue of

The traveler over this highway will

thus find in a short distance a mute

history of the United States, glving

him in a short journey a conception of

the scope of the country which he

could obtain in no other way without

time and expense. It will be an avenue

This project was first mentioned in

suggested that there should be con-

structed a national highway between

the Capitol and the tomb of the Father

of his Country, but the first well-de-

fined step was made in 1888 when the

As is known a trolley line now con

appropriation was made for the survey.

nects the capitol and the tomb at

Mount Vernon. But this is a private

corporation and/without national sig-

nifiance. The proposed boulevard will

he free to all. Its general construction

will require an army of laborers, but

its completion in accordance with what

is outlined can only be accomplished

when there shall be no more history

The possibilities of the beauty of such

a lighway can scarcely be computed.

Since it has become known that the work is to be pushed, suggestions mul-

tiply dally. One is that a monument shall follow completion of the boule-

vard proper in the cornerstone of which

shall be placed the name of every man

Another is that midway there

employed in the highway's construc-

shall be crected a temple dedicated to

the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of

the country, in which will be placed :

Something newer for letter-bags than the mail-pouches already described in this: column are bags with stiffened tops that are a facsimile of the red lamp post mail-boice which have just been replaced by the which ones. These bags are somidently large to be really metal and are simple sitts which with the which which we will be successful and are simple sitts which will be welcomed by any one.

to make.

statue of each.

The Washington Republican

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of the history of the country.

lative enactment.

Arlington National Cemetery.

pointed out to tourists.

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joitings of Interest to all Followers of the Turf and Lovers of Horse Flesh.

A Journal of Famous Men and Flyers who Furnish Amusement for Admirers of the Race Course Sport.

old of review of the National g Association. The session n on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. the Murray Hill Hotel, and will h last four days | President P: nston of Lexington, Ky., will be Vice-President David ot Sew York, F. S Gorton of William Russell Allen of St. har'es Pana Palmer of Lowell, Bower of Philadelphia will te the toard. The docket as a nut there are no cases of 1 upportance As the duties of d are strictly judicial, nothing do le with the rules, but it is , at that as a large number of $1.01 \le 3.1$ be in attendance, that u Il ne many informat discus-" nch will lead to important re-. specially with regard to earlytikes the rule with regard to ip heats, dash races, and the the past season with asso-" who tried the two-in-three tnese will be live subjects at At torgress of the association.

11 1 Koenig has bought from W. , much of New York, the welln trotting brood-mare Manoa, by n 217% dam May Belle, by second dam Mayflower of the four-year-old champion a unity and the two year-old cham-Williflower, 2.21), by St. Clair has a fine colt by her side by n in and the pair go to Kaplero Stranger the sire of the twon . champion, Colonel Kuser.

bion race at the Empire City track ork horses Joe Patchen, 2.01%, tohn R. Gentry, 2001/2, it was it of that his racing career was over. · his return to his home, the Twoa Stock Farm the horse has amand so rapidly that hopes are enterhed that he will stand training next -, en and be able to wipe out the is of his defeat at that time. It ason did not approach within id of 2 00 %, and that he still holds that the year he won the chamh p he had an ailing knee. The nt program is to let him have a and short stud season and then hun into training, a he stands the mation, he will again meet all n - next year . . .

\ merous efforts have been made to mir ze trotting sport in Tennessee, poor results. Cumberland Park, the was built expressly for the t and it is one of the finest and -d to pay, and the meetings were or, nued A movement is now on or a large Tennessee circuit, the being that the trotting stables not go so far South for one meett the plan materializes, the cir-" Il include Nashville, Columbia, Guthrie and Waverly. The prinntheulty wal be that of the dates.

View of the fact that an Ameri-* , nc , "Uncle" George Fuller, the not other fast trotters and pacers,



manapal event in trotting cir- ; to victory, is the head trainer of the 115 Week will be the meeting of trotting department of the imperial stud of Russia, a few statistics sent by our Consul-General, Halloway, at St. Petersburg, will be of interest, and still more so from the fact that American trotters and drivers win many of the principal prizes. He states that while a few purses are reserved for purebred Orioffs, the Russian breed of trotters, such as the Orloffsky, 3,000 rubles; the Grand Duke's Prize, 10,000 rubles, and the Emperor's Prize, 25,000 rubles, horses by American stallions or out of American dams, could compete in all other races, and there are a large number of valuable purses in which pure-bred Americans can compete. He the meetings at St , I howeven and officials of Petersburg and Moscow alone during the past season the purses and stakes footed up to 865,000 rubles, of which horses won their full share.

Tommy Britton, standard trotter, having to his credit the three fastest heats ever trotted by a stallion in one race, was sold by Fasig & Tipton at Madison Square Garden for \$20,000. E. 4 Lord, a millionaire lumberman of Chicago, was the purchaser. When the horse was brought into the ring buyers and spectators crowded close to get a good look at him. He looked the ideal trotter, fifteen and one-half hands high, with clean, sound legs, he was strong where strength was needed and highly finished at every point Mike Bowerman, the Kentucky breeder, started the bidding at \$7,500, and it went up \$1000 at a time until \$19,000 was reach-So. Farm, Lenz. Austria, the ed. Ed. A. Tipton, agent, and E A. Lord, of Chicago, were in the racealone at that point, and the latter got him for This horse comes of a great When the pacing champion Star and high-priced family. His paternal grands 15914, broke down in the big grandsire was the ill-fated Bell Boy. sold at public auction for \$51,000, splember in his contest with the while Pancoast, his grandsire on the dam's side, went under the hammer for \$29,000.

Dame fortune is smiling on W. M Barrick, the new plunger, lavishly. He backed all the four winners of the flat rades at Washington and cleaned up a his knowledge of judgment of the best horses. Barrick has been very successful for the last unted out by his friends that his month and his winnings amount to M - (at antagonists in all their races nearly \$100,000. A few days ago he bad James up in a selling race and secured records of the champion's race him for \$1 800. He did not wish to buy the colt at the time, but merely bid him championship for the fastest three up in order to even up a score he had n a race It is also worthy of against James's trainer. This purchase made in anger was a lucky one.

I have often thought that Mr. P.

Ryah, who broke and developed the

great colt, Boralma, was entitled to a good deal more of the credit for that colt's Kentucky victories than the turf scribes awarded him, writes Yarrum in the Review. Mr. Ryan schooled Boralma from the time he was broken as a yearling up to the time he started at Louisville, and his races showed that he was physically in perfect contracks on the continent, but it dition, that he was balanced to perfection, and that his manners were those of an aged race horse. As good a judge as Mr. Joe Thayer said that Boralma was the best broke trotter of his age that he ever saw, and every horeman knows that Ryan is entitled to at least half the glory that went to Mr. Gus Macey, Mr. Macey drove the colt a couple of good races, but he never sat behind him except in those dividual capacities of the youngster, races. When Ryan came up to Chicago ast week with Scott Newman's bunch judgment of the trainer. With the one drove Patron, 2.13½, and a of Boreals that were consigned to the desire for extremely early speed there Span-Newgass sale, I took advantage of the opportunity to get the story of Boralma's early training. Mr. Ryan is a modest, unassuming young man, and is a better listener than he is talker, but I found that he could talk entertainingly about his colts after I helped him around the first turn with a few questions. 'I broke Baralma,' said Mr. Ryan, "as a yearling and worked him a little, but he did not show any great amount of speed until I commenced training him in earnest in his two year old form. I drove him barefooted at first with his toes cut square. I think the square toes help a colt's true action, and I square all of my colt's feet in front, and sometimes, when they are bad scalpers and speedy cutters I square them behind. I do not keep them all square after they commence to wear shoes, but I do most of them, and that's the way I

kept Boralma's feet for some time. "When I commenced brushing him, the spring he was a two-year-old, he would not trot any distance without breaking. He seemed to be perfectly balanced and was not hitting himself, but for some unaccountable reason he got to breaking, and I had quite a time conquering the habit. I finally decided to try him out on the track and work him until he would trot a quarter without making a break. Every time he left-his feet I would take him back and try it over again and you can guess that he was a pretty tough case when I tell you that I worked him most three-quarters of a day before he would give up. He was a very tired colt when he finally trotted all the way troop that day on he was a trotter, and

he never made a break afterwards un-til he broke for Macey in the Futurity. I always brush my colta and never work them miles until they can step a 2.20 gait, and I brushed Boraima as a two-year-old until he could step a quarter better than 35 seconds. He learned fast and trotted a mile in 2.17 that season. In preparing him for his engagements this year i brought him slong slow. I gave him plenty of fast work; of course, but I did not give him miles up to his speed until late in the season: I knew he could best 2.12 when he had not had a mile better than 2.15, and had only had one or two of them. Some of my fellow trainers thought that I was bringing him blong too slow, but he showed that he was fit when the time came and before I started him in a race I let him step along an easy mile in 2.11%, and he certainly never improved on that form after Mr. Newman sold him. To teach him to race and to act right in company I gave him all his fast work with two ponies. I worked him outside of them, inside of them and between them on every part of the track, and shifted him around until he would race anywhere I put him, and his races showed that he remembered his lessons. Boralma is a great coit but he was sired by a great horse that will get more like him, barring accidents." The question of the very easily de-

velopment of trotters and pacers is one that is continually recurring, writes Iconoclast in the Breeder, I think the majority of sound, conservative horsemen are opposed to it. It is said that a running weanling can |go as fast as at any age, but cannot carry his speed as far. It is probably the same with a pacing or trotting wealnhng, except that at that age they bave not had the time to be trained to stick to their gait. Their ability to go fast and the wisdom of forcing them to do it are two different things. When Hiram Woodruff wrote his book he opposed the training of animals as young as three years old. Now we have yearlings and even wearlings that can go as fast as three year olds were they required to go. It is doubtless interesting to watch the performances of these immature animals, and to frame con lectures as to what they will be able to do when they have attained their full powers, but the estimates thus formed of future speed are subject to a "mighty perhaps". The very per-formances that convince one that baby trofter or pacer will make a producy of speed, may be the thing that will make a consummation impossible. I once saw a yearling pacer cover a half mile in 1 05%, the fastest yearling performance I ever saw for that distance by one-half second. He is now an aged horse and has been for several years, and I think his record is 2.22 1/2. Few horses that are trained hard and driver fast as yearlings ever make great aged horses. There may be a few exceptions to this rule, but certainly they are not very numerous. have heard it said that Eagle Flanagan one of them, but never investigated the facts. He certainly made a great racehorse, whether trained hard at an early age or not. I think it exceedingly proper to "break" yearlings to harness, and instruct them in the duties they are expected to perform later on but certainly do not believe in subjecting them to very hard training, and the faster and better the colt the more injudicious I regard such a

know that there are those who think differently, but I am simply giving my own views for what they are worth. It is also proper to say that I am opposed to the very hard training of wo-year-olds. They can, of course, stand more training than yearlings, but it is not very hard to "knock them out" permanently either. It has been done a thousand times, and will, in all probability, be done thousands of times more. Much will depend upon the inand very much upon the care and training of youngsters. But this desire must be kept within reasonable bounds if we expect our aged horses to make sound, good campaigners If every young thing that promises speed is to be trained to its limit we will

course, because the value to be de-

stroyed is just that much greater. I

soon have nothing but early speed. Bodily pain loses its terror if you bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, sprains, accidents

of any sort.

The funniest thing about some folks is their efforts to be funny. One Hen One Day One Mill

> Sheridans Powder

fed to fowle once delly, in a hot much, will make all their tood doilely effec-

NO CLAIM.

The Canadian Demand for Territory in Alaska.

Recalls Similar Assumptions of the Canadian Tory Element to a Laws Part of the Tarritory of the State of Maine in 1818 and Later, to Which They Had No Legal Eight.

Mr. Editor:

The Canadian Minister of Marine delivered a speech to his constituents last week in Nova Scotia, in which he affirms that he offered to settle the dispute on the Alaskan boundary. either by a compromise or by arbitra tion, both of which were refused by the Americans. Then he offered Dyen and Skagaway, and to keep Pyramid Harbor, which was also declined. Moreover, he affirmed that Canada's position had been straightforward statesmanlike. This statesuzinlike demand of the Canadian Tories for prop erty, to which they have no claim whatever, recalls the similar assumptions of the same clement, to a large part of the territory of the State of Maine in 1818, and later, and to which they had no legal right whatever.

To the student of the history of North America these preposterous demands seem to be absurd, and as heldecalls the events and pages of history of the last century , the origin of them becomes clearly apparent. At the close of our Revolutionary war about forty thousand Tories left the United States rather than remain under the Stars and Stripes, and emigrated to Carada. Most of them settled in Nova Scotia and their hate and prejudice transmitted to their descendants, has evinced its strength in most of the disputes that have occurred between the two countries ever since It appeared not only in the boundary lines, but in the fishery disputes, the settlement of the fishery boundaries under the Treaty of Washington, the minutes of which are on file in this city, and in the lumber deals and even in the yacht races. It may be affirmed that this Tory prejudice is manifest in most of the questions between the two governments to

Let us recall some of the statesmanlike demands of the Canadians in the early part of the century to the eastern frontier of the Territory of Maine. The eastern boundary line of Maine. was fixed by the Egitish Commissioners in the Treaty of 1783 to be the western line and northwestern angle of Nova Scotia-now New Brunswick and the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia to be the turning point to the northern line of maine. This line and northwestern angle was fixed as early as Sept. 10, '1621,' when the King of England granted the Territory of Nova Scotla to Wm. Alexander of Scotland, and it was affirmed in the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.
The Treaty plainly states the s

and northern boundary of Maine to be in Article 2d, "From the northwestern ngle of Nova Scotia to wit, that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix river, to the highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, etc. East by the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the river S. Croix, from its mouth in the Hay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence."

At the time of the Treaty of 1782 and '83 all the maps published in England show the boundaries as claimed by the United States, and all the official acts of the British government from the time of erection of the colony of Que- islands early in 1900. ber to the time of the Treaty of 1783, recognize the very line contended for by the United States. Moreover, this line, which was a line drawn from the head spring of the St. Croix to the spring flowing into the St. Lawrence from the highlands on that river-waadopted by the Governor of New Brunswick as the western line of his Colony in 1784. In 1786 Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Quebec, clearly defines this line, and all the governors of New Brunswick from this time until 1819, accept this boundary in their Commissions; by Craig in 1807, by Prevost in 1811, by Sherbrooke in 1816, by the Duke of Richmond in 1818 and by the Earl of Dalhousie in 1819. In 1819, however, after this boundary had not been denied for thirtysix years, the Tory element of New Brunswick and canada, led by Judge Chipman, covetous of the fine timberlands situated on the upper St. Johns waters began to interpose objections to possessions of the property and to offer the most absurd claims and interpretations to the treaty. England lent an ear to the Canadian Tories, for she had some time before recognized the fact that the northeastern ancie of Maine cut off direct. communication between Halifax and Quebec, and admitted the claim by offering to buy the angle at the time of the Treaty at Chent in 1815, but the United States declined to discuss the proposition England then laid no claim to it, but saked for a struction of the frontier. Mitchell's map was the me used at the Treaty of 1783 and the

in 1794, 152 miles north of the St. Crolx monument, and his survey has

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In 1817 joint Commissioners of Great Britain and the United States attempt ed to survey the line north but the Canadian surveyors could not find any highlands at the Metis lake emptying into the St. Lawrence river, but the United States surveyors did and found that the elevation at this point was between two and three thousand feet above the sea. But the Canadians denied that there were any highlands there, maintained they were farther south and took possession of a part of Maine under a pretense of a defective description of the line of boundary and are responsible for all the disturbance that led to the Aroostook war. The Canadian's went so far as to de-

clare that the highland mentioned was

Mars Hill, unknown at the time of the

treaty, and that the northern line of Maine ran west of that hill back of Mt. Ktaadn and excluded all of the territory watered by the St. Johns river, robbing Maine of about six million acres of rich timber land. They also claimed that the Penobscot was the St. Croix, and that the St. Johns did not drain into the Atlantic ocean but into the Bay of Fundy, and also that the highlands mentioned were those of the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers. The audacity of these claims made by the Canadian Torics may be comprehended when it is stated that the line claimed by us was clearly established by the Treaty of 1783 and by the act of the King of England a hundred and fifty years previously, and was confirmed by all of the British maps up to 1815, and by the British Proclamation of 1763, and by the Act of Parliament in 1774, and was so regarded for more than thirty years after the treaty. In fact the boundary line remained unquestioned until the War of 1812 revealed the fact that communication with Halifax and Quebec was in danger, and that very valuable timber lands were included within the Maine lines. And so the Alaskan frontier was unquestioned, until gold was found there, and the coverousness of the Canadian Tory was excited anew. And then the same absurd views and tactics were again brought into play, and are now pusned with all the innocent suavity and unblushing impudence the Canadian/Tory has in store, and it seems to be limitless. If after the many years of our uncontested occupation of Alaska, Canada has a right to reopen the question of a new adjustment of boundary, the State of Maine may have an equal right to call for a re-adjustment of her eastern frontier and the restoration of about two million acres of land north of the St Johns river The islands of Grand Menan and Campobeilo, geographically and geologically, belong to the territory of Maine.

Harmony would 's much sooner established between the two countries if this uncertain and unworthy Tory element with its inherited dislike, could be eliminated from Canadian politics.

FOR TEW POSSESSIONS

Postmaster General Issues an Order R garding the Transmission of Mail Matter.

While the | Postmasters' Convention was being held in Washington there was some consultation at the postoffice department concerning postage for the new possessions of the United States. From the informal talk of some of the leading postmasters and department officials it was understood that domestic rates would be immediately given. For certain reasons it is not possible to apply these rates to the Hawshan islands just at present; and Cuba is in a peculiar position of neither being in our possession or an independent

our pusics.

Country.

Those who are interested in mail for these countries will be pleased to see that an order has been signed by the postmaster general placing. Porto Rico. Guam and the Philippine archipelago under domestic postal regulations. Undoubtedly these regulations will be extended to Cuba and the Hawaiian

"That all mail matter passing be "That all mail matter passing between the United States and Portio Rico, Guam and the Philippine archipelago or between these island possessions of the United States shall be subject to the United States domestic classifications, conditions and rates of

ostage "That all mail matter, except as pro-"That all mail matter, except as provided in the next, section, passing between the United States and Cuba or Hawaii; or between Cuba and Hawaii; or between Cuba or Hawaii and Porto Reco, Guam or the Philippine archipelago, shall be subject to the Postal Union classification, conditions and rates of postage, provided that the regulations for parcel-post; exchanges between the United States and Hawaii shall continue as heretofora.

"That the United States, domestic classifications, conditions and rates of

"That the United States, domestic classifications, conditions and rates of postage shall apply to all mail matter sent by or addressed to persons in the United States service (military, naval or civil) in Cuba or Hawaii; provided, "A—That such mail matter sant by persons, in the United States, service in Cuba or Hawaii, to be entitled to said rates of postage must be indorsed so at the show the branch of the service to which the sender belongs.

"B—That such mail matter addressed

which the sender belongs.

"B—That such mail matter addressed to persons in the United States services in Cuba.or, Hawall, to be entitled to said rates of postage, must bear, in addition to the name of the addresses the complete designation of the organization, company or regiment, ressel or other branch of the service to which the addresse at the place of address belongs, and the postage thereon must be fully prepaid."

CASTORIA
THE Kind You Have Always Bought the used at the treaty of the northeastern brinning was the offern the northeastern brinning was a state of the control of the state of

RAILROADS.

RASHINGTON COUNTY RAILBOAD ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. In effect Oct. 2, 1693.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Calais and Boston. Through Coaches between Calais and Bangon

Until further notice trains will leave Bangor as follows:

6.00 A. M., from and leaving Soston 745 P. M., dally (except Sundays), 700 P. M. Sundays, Pórtland 1100 P. M., arriv-log Frankin 7.66 A. M., Cherrydeld 5 ½ A. M., Machias 3 47 A. M., Calais 11.35 A. M.,

M. Machias 3 47 A. M. Calais 11.53 A M.Essauport II 40 A. M. daily including suadays, Princeton 12.43 P. M., daily except
Sundays. Fisis train has Pullman burght
sieeping car, Boston to Calais. First-class
conches, Bangor to Calais.
4.60 P. M., daily except Sundays, from
and leaving Beston 9.00 A. M., and Portland 12.35 P. M., for and serving Francillo
651 P. M., Cherryfield 7.37 P. M., Machias
8.45 P. M., Calais 10.30 P. M., Eastport
10.40 P. M.

RETURNING.

RETURNING.

Leave Eastport 715 A. M., Calais 735 A.
M., daily except Sundays, for and arriving Machias 2.77 A. M., Cherryfield 19.31 A.
M., Franklin 1115 A. M., Bangor 110 F. M., Portland 536 P. M., Bosson 905 F. M.
Leave Princeton 345 F. M., Eastport 400 P. M., Chais 5.45 P. M., Sastport 400 P. M., Chais 5.45 P. M., Sastport 400 P. M., Charryfield 841 F. M., Franklin 925 F. M., Franklin 925 F. M., Bangor 11.30 P. M., Portland 350 A. M., Boston 725 A. M. This right has Pullman buffet eleeping car Calais to Boston-Pirst-class caches Calais to Bangor Loave Calais 1.55 P. M., Eastport 150 P. M., Sundays only, for and arriving Machins 347 P. M., Cherryfield 451 P. M., Franklin 535 P. M., Bangor 740 P. M., Franklin 535 P. M., Bangor 740 P. M., This train bus Pullman buffet sleeping car Calais to Boston. First-class coaches Calais to Boston. First-class coaches Calais to Bangor .

STEAMBOATS.

WINTER RATES. Acston & Bangor Steamship Co

Great Reduction in Fares. \$2,50 T EOSTON.

Fare between Reduced from Bucksport and Boston. \$2.10 to \$2.30
Belfast and Boston. \$3.00 to \$2.25
Camden and Boston. \$2.50 to \$1.85
Rockland and Boston. \$2.50 to \$1.75
The price of rooms will be reduced from \$2.00 and \$1.50 to \$1.50 and \$1.00
Steamers leave Bangor for Hamplen,

Steamers leave Bangor for Hamplen, Win.erport, Bucksport, Searsport, Bel-last, Canden, Rockland and Boston, Mon-days and Thursdays at 1100 A. M RETURNING From Boston, Tuesdays and Fridays at

m Rodkland touching at way-land-it about 5.30 A. M.. Webleshaya From Rockland touching at way-land-ngs, at about 5.30 A. M., Wedteshaya nd Saturdays HENRY T SANHORN Agent, Bargor. CALVIN AUSTIN, 6 n Supt. Boston. WILLIAM H HILL Gen Mger, Boston.

Banger & Bar Harbor Steamboat Co.

Change of Time. In 'ffect Nov. 22, 1899. TWO TRIPS PER WEEK

eamer CIMBRIA Will leave Banger at 730 A. M. every Wednesday and Saturday for Bar Harbor and way landings, except Fort Point, isles-bore and Hughes Point.

RETURNING. Leave Bar Harbor at 7 A. M., Monday and Thursday. Meals Served.

Means served.

Winter Arrangement.

Steamer Tremont will be placed on route as soon as the river is closed, leting Suckeport at 8 A. M., or on air of morning train from Bangor. Stays as above to run as far as Seal Etc.

REAL ESTATE

Wanted, Lost, Found, To Leti, Etc.

Advertisements upder the head of wantlost, found, to let, etc., not exceeding four lives, 10 cents each insertion when prepaid When not prepaid regular advertising rates will be charged.

WANTED—A WOMEN WHO CAN knit gentlemen's underwear on a machine. Send address to W., Whig

FOR RENT-LARGE CONVENIENT tenements with or without sta-ble; also a three room flat, on Birch street, between State and Garland, near electrics Apply to Chas. W. Close, 124 Birch (rear)

FLORINCE I. SWAN, TEACHER OF Mandain, Banko and Guitar, Residence No. 213 Center street. FOR SALE-SIX HOUSE LOTS IN A DE-

Strable neighborhood. Sewer connections; five minutes from railroad station, is Brewer. Call by address. P. H. DUNN. No. 63 Hammond street.

TO LETT—A PLEASANT TENEMENT.
Seven rooms, sunny, warm, dry, city
water, sewer connections, large corner
lot on electric line quiet neighborhnod. Apply at 80 Ellm attect, or to
George W Oggood, 33 Friend street
Place, Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE—COMBINATION DIAMOND and drap frame Tandem, good condition. Coat \$150, price today, \$28. E. M. Estabicook, 22 Harlow St.

FOR HENT-THE JUDGE CUTTING bouse on Pesobscot street, possession in October. Hot water to heat house. In-quire of A. O Hamlin, French street

FOR RENT-TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 175 Ceder St. between 5th and 6th Sts., now occupied by A. Langdon Freese Furnace and steam heated. Sa.h room, gas. Nine rooms. Read \$216 per year Aprily to Chas. Familia

PENOBSCOT CENTRAL

Time Table of Freight Trains Be-tween & Corinth and Bangor, FREIGHT CAR LEAVES

East Corinet: 7.00 A M.
Houston's 7.20 A M.
Hudson Siding 7.20 A M.
Hudson Siding 7.30 A M.
Kenduckesg 7.35 A M.
Miller's Siding 8.00 A M.
Miller's Siding 8.00 A M.
Bridge Siding 8.00 A M.
Bridge Siding 8.00 A M.
Morap's Siding 8.00 A M.

and the mand of the

RAILROADS.

MAINELINIRA

Barantinakurur ikaleb . in Effect Dec. 4, 1899. Trains will leave Banger for satisons and intermediate medians as for

COING EAST.

For Aroostock Co. Sr. Stephen, St. John and the Provinces 4,35 A. M., 205 P. M. Pussengers take the 4,35 A. M. train est Western Station as Exchange Street Scatter Station and Station and Station Station will not be open for sale of tickers. For B. & A. H. H., all points, 7,00 A. M., For G. Beauville, Pattern and Houlton 4.15 P. M. For Mattawamkers 6,35 P. M. For Wancebore 4.35 A. M., 7,00 A. M. impleading 12,45 P. M. For Oldcown 4,35, 7,100, 2,50 and 11,05 P. M. 1,15, 205, 2,507, 4,00, 4,45, 5,30, 4,30 and 11,05 P. M.

ls 7.15 A. M. For No. Conway and rulett 7 15 A. M., 1 35 and 11.45 P. M.

BUCKSPORT BRANCH

Trains feave Bangor for Bucksport at E50 and 11.50 A M 4.55 P. M., and Bardays only at 700 F. M. Arrive at Bucksport 750 A M, 1.05 and 555 P. M., and Shurdays only at 8.65 P. M. Leve Bucksport for Dangor at 5.50 A M, Mondays willy 8.50 A M, 200 and 6.15 P. M. Astive in Bangur at 6.50 A M. Mondays caly; 8.55 A, M, 4.10 and 7.10 P. M.

MT. DESERF BRATCH

Trains leave Engage of the Harbort and Early Harbor at 600 and 980 A. M. and 4.50 P. M. Fre Washington Co. H. R. at 6.00 A. M. dally, and 4.50 P. M. week 64.76. Leave Elleworth for Bar Harbor 7.13 and 10 Er A. M. and 610 P. M. and 7.13 A. M. dally for Washington Co. R. H. Trains leave Bar Harbor (steamer) at 10.25 A. M. and 3.25 P. M. Leave M. Desert Ferry at 11 15 A. M. 4.55 and 9.10 P. M. Leave Ellsworth 11 53 A. M., 6.31 and 9.58 P. M. Arrive Baugor 1.10, 655 worth 6.08 P. M., arrive Bangor 7.25 P. M. Chillian 1.15 P. M. Sundrys only leave Ellsworth 6.08 P. M., arrive Bangor 7.25 P. M.

For Ellsworth and Washington Co. R. R. 6.00 A. M. For Bath, L. alston, Portland and Beston 8.00 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. ARBIVALS.

Through trains from the liast arrive at 115 and 11 30 P. M. From Greenville 9.20 A. M. 7 20 P. M. B. & A. R. R. 1.05 and 7 20 P. M. B. & A. R. R. 1.05 and 7 20 P. M. M. Machanikagi 18.20 A. M. From the West—Arrive from Boson and Portland 4 15 A. M. 8.00, 435 and 8.25 P. M. and from Portland and way stations only 1145 A. M. From Waterville and from Diver and Forcroft via Dexter 9.05 A. M. Sundays from Boson and Portland A. M. Sundays from Boson and Portland 4 15 and 1135 A. M. and 4.35 P. M. Note—Time of arrival and departure here given is that at Maine Central deput. For Exchange Street depot, a slight difference should be allowed.

Through tickets to all principal points East and by all routes are on sale at the Maine Central tecket office. For Poliman ber. his by information call on or telephone A, W. Benson, ticket agent.

F. BOOTHBY,

Gen'l Puss, and Ticket Agt.

Bancor & Argostook RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT OF TRAIRS

In Effect, Monday, Nov. 6, 1899

Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars between Houlton and Bangor on train leaving Houlton at 8.20 A st. and Bangor at 4.46

Until further notics trains will leave Bangor as follows. anger as follows.
700 A M.—For and arriving at Lagrange

700 A M.—For and arriving at Lagrange at 818 A. M., Mlo 8.4 A. M., Brownville 8.50 A. M., Katandin Irod Works 9.40 A. M., Norerd's 8 943 A. M., Millinocket 9.55 A. M., Sherman 10.45 A. M., Patten 11.10 A. M., Island Falls 11.12 A. M., Smyrna Mills 11.45 A. M. Weeksborn 12.10 P. M., Masgrdis 1.03 P. M., Hautton 12.10 P. M., Presque 1sie 1.57 P. M., Carlou 22.5 P. M., Fort Fairfield 2.15 P. M., Cullivod 0 35 A. M., Monson Junction 9.53 A. M., Greenville 10.50 A. M., Cullivod 0 35 A. M., Monson Junction 9.53 A. M., Greenville 10.50 A. M., 4.00 P. M.—For and arriving at Lagrange 5.25 P M

M.—For and arriving at Mile 6 20 Brownville 6.32 P. M. Katabelle 445 P. M.—For and arriving at Mile 620 P. M. Brownville 5.32 P. M., Katabdia Irin Works 7.16 P. M. Dover and Fexcordt 646 P. M., Guilford 7.09 P. M., Greenwille 320 P. M., Norcross 7.25 P. M., Millinocker, 7.37 P. M., Sherman 3.20 P. M., Hattle 845 P. M., Island Falls 845 P. M. Island Falls 845 P. M. Heulton 9.40 P. M.

M. Hatten 8 45 P. M. Island Falls 8 45 P. M. Hauton 9.40 P. M.

AIRIVALS.

9.20 A. M.—Leaving Greanville at 5.25 A. M. Monson Junction 523 A. M., Guilford 6.40 A. M., Dover 7.00 A. M., Katahdin I. W. 6 20 A. M., Brownville 7 15 A. M., Milo 7.30 A. M., Lagrange 7 57 A. M., 105 P. M.—Leave Carlbou 8.15 A. M., Presque 1ale 6.42 A. M., Fort Fairfield 6.20 A. M., Houlton 8.20 A. M., Ashland 7.00 A. M. Masardis 7.26 A. M., Weekshore 8.18 A. M., Smyras Milis 2.42 A. M., Island Falls 9.15 A. M., Putten 9 10 A. M., Sherman 9.40 A. M., Millinocket 10.27 A. M., Norcross 10 39 A. M., Brownville 11 30 A. M., 7.22 P. M.—Leaving Greenville 8.35 P. M., Monson Junction 4.32 P. M., Guiltord 4.50 P. M., Dover 5.08 P. M., Limestons 9.46 A. M., Caribou 11 45 A. M., Presque Isle 12.13 P. M., Fort Fairfield 1115 A. M., Heulton 2.00 P. M., Island Falls 300 P. M., Millipocket 4 16 P. M., Norcross 4.30 P. M., Millipocket 4 16 P. M., Norcross 4.30 P. M., Millipocket 4 16 P. M., Norcross 4.30 P. M., Millipocket 4 16 P. M., Norcross 4.30 P. M., Millipocket 4 16 P. M., Norcross 4.30 P. M., Millipocket 4 16 P. M., Lagrange 6.08 P. M. GEO. M. HOUGHTON, Cen'l Pass'r & Ticket Agt.

F. W. CRAM.

Vice Pres. and Gea. Mgr., Banger. Me., Nov 1, 1839.

JANICE MEREDITH

By PAUL LE ICE TER FORD. Apphor of "The Hon. Peter Sterling." -For sale by-

Chas Hight

Law Books

at Reduced Price

E. F. DILLINGHAM.

New Dried Fruit, Raisins. Furrants. Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, Figs, Prunes, Kuts,&c., &c. -AT- .

TEA WHITE'S.

NEWSPAPERHICHIVE®

VEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

There was no business before the municipal court on Tuesday.

Rev G B lislev will give a lecture on Mormonism at the First Baptist chapel on Wednesday evening at 730

The Charity circle of King's Daughters will meet at the residence of Mrs. John S. Penman, 61 Ohio street, or Thursday afternoon.

The Mothers' Club will meet with Mrs. Charles H. Adams, 18 Forest avenue, Wednesday, Dec. 6, It will be a Madonna afternoon.

The monthly meeting of the board of managers of the King's Daughters' Union will be held at the Home this afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury will be at home to the members of their parish Thursday afternoon and evening from 3 to 5 and 7,30 to 10 o'clock, at 200 Center street.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chandler will extend their sympathy upon the death of their infant son, which occurred on Tuesday morn-

Mr. H. A. Lane, the well known barber of this city, has located in a new shop on Hammond street, where he will be glad to see his friends. He also carries a fine line of fruit, tobacco and confectionery.

The Gospel Mission will hold special meetings commencing Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock, at their half in Granite block, 3 Park street. Rev T. P. Humphry will conduct them. public is invited to attend.

Mr. W. H. York, the assistant superintendent of the Bangor Young Men's Christian Association, has received and accepted a call from Saginaw, Mich., to fill the position of general secretary of the Y M. C. A. there.

Chickens are fattening for the chicken ple supper to be given by the Ladies' Home Circle of Holden at the Town Hall on the evening of Dec. 14. The annual apron sale takes place on this evening. A good time is antici-

Joseph Kennard Wilson, D. D., paster of the Free Street Baptist church of Portland, will deliver the anniversary address of the Y. M. C. A. at their building on Hammond street next Sunday evening. While in this city he will be the guest of Mr. George W. E.

John T. Murphy purchased the Silk property, 203 Warren street, on Tuesday, at the public auction sale conducted by Louis Kirstein, the Main street real estate broker, for the Bangor Loan and Building Association. The sale was well attended and the bidding brisk The amount for which the property was sold was \$1410.

The new stone crusher which was purchased by the city some time ago for making macadamizing material Was out in operation for the first time on Tuesday afternoon. The crusher is permanently situated in the old gravel pit on Essex street near the old Veazie railroad. The new machine worked very satisfactorily and is capable of turning out road material in quick time. A new material distrib-uter has also arrived and will be a

SCHOOL TEACHER

Pulled Down Hill.

os coffee on beider I¹³ me up, having been told that it was a mild stimulant, that I hardly knew what to do when I found it was really pulling me down hill. My sleep wa badly broken at night and I was al

badly broken at night and I was all unstrung. Am a school teacher and was exceedingly nervous.

"When it became evident that I was in a very bad condition, I was induced to leave off coffee and try Postum Food Coffee. Mother made it first, but none of us could endure it, it was so flat and tasteless. She proposed to throw the package away, out I said. Suspend judgment until we have made it strictly according to directions.' It seems she had made the Postum fike she alsne mad made the Postum like she always made coffee, taking it off the stove as soon as it began to boil. Mother was so prejudiced against it that she did not care to try it again, but I got sister to make the Postum next morning strictly according to di-rections, that is, allow it to boil full lifteen minutes after the boiling be-

ence. Sister said it was better coffee to her taste, than the old, and father who is an elderly gentleman and had used coffee all his life, appeared to relish the Postum as well as my little brother, who took to it from the first. "For a while mother clung to her old

"For a while mother clung to her old favorite, although she was sick more or less of the time. Finally, one morning, she drank a cup of Postum by mistake, believing it to be coffee. We loked her so much about it, because she did not discover the difference, that she finally admitted she had occasionally taken a sin of the Postum Coffee. she finally admitted she had occasionally taken a sip of the Postum Coffee, and from that time she proposed to use it altogether. Her health has been very greatly improved, and we are all strongs advocates of Postum. Please omit my name from publication."

—, Flagler, Cel. Name can be given by Postum Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

welcome addition to the city's road apparatus. The crushed rock is dro where desired through an aperture in the bottom of the vehicle, which wan be made larger or smaller as needed. Mr. Charles S. Jones, proprietor of

the Public Market, has purchased of the Wm. Bell Co., Boston, a corned beef tank which is a great improvement over the old way of keeping corned beef. This tank is made of oak and lined with galvanized from. It is 6 feet long, 5 feet high and 21/2 feet wide. It has three departments, there being a chance for ice in the center This tank will hold 400 pounds of beef.

The two schooners Sharon and Perfect arrived in this port on Tuesday with cargoes of bricks for Henry Lord & Co. The schooner C. A. Campbell has finished discharging her cargo of coal here and will sail as soon as pos-sible. The schooner Racehorse sailed for New York on Tuesday loaded with lumber from Lowell & Engel. 14e Arthur V. S Woodruff has finished loading laths at the Ashland wharf and has sailed for New York.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

The short catalogue of the University of Maine is expected from the printers in a few days. The copy for the complete catalogue is nearly ready and will be through the press much earlier than usual. This will have the same general form as for the last few years, but in some minor details there will be changes in arrangement. Announcement will be made of a number

A Philological society has recently been organized at the University of Maine. Prof. K. P. Harrington 18 president and Prof. E. B. Nichols, secretary and treasurer. Meetings will be held on the first Monday evening of each month.

The football season at the University of Maine was fairly satisfactory financially. All bills incurred during the season have been paid, and there is a comfortable balance toward the DRYment of the debt incurred several years

Speaking in regard to the recent action of the students of the University of Maine in voting to abolish hazing, President Harris said: "As this result was brought about without any pressure from the college authorities and seems to have the unanimous and cordul support of the students themselves, it is a hopeful indication that we have seen the end of a practice which has nothing to recommend it, and is a source of anxiety to teachers and one source of anxiety to teachers and one that is dangerous to the students. The papers signed by the students read as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree during our college course to take no part in hazing, and to use our influence to dissuade others from doing so."

There were added to the library of the University of Maine, between the opening of the fall term and Nov. 30, 610 volums, mainly by purchase. The greater portion of these are on history, archaeology and literature. A large order has just been placed for books for the departments of chemistry, pharmacy and middern languages. A complete set of the Teubner Latin texts, and the most important Greek texts have been ordered for the classical department.

The next class in mathematical drawing at the University of Maine will use a text book which is being prepared by Prof J. N. Hart, the head of the mathematical department, in collabor-There were added to the library of

by Prof J. N. Hart, the head of the mathematical department, in collaboration with President Harris.

Science for Nov. 24 contains A Preliminary Note on New Meteorites from Allegan, Mich, and Mart. Texas, by Dr. Geo. P Merrill, curator of the department of geology, United States National Museum, a graduate of the University of Maine in the class of '79 and a native of Auburn. Dr. Merrill is also professor of geology and mineralogy in Columbian university, Washington.

LIST OF VOTERS.

Board of Registration Finds 4,750, Not Including Those Who May Have Become Such Since March Election—Probably Be 5,000 Next

pleted a list of voters for the coming years as required by law, and it is now in the hands of the printer.

The whole number of voters on the list is 4750. This does-not include any new voters who may have become such since the March election,

Nineteen hundred and fifty voters have moved from one ward to another since the last list was made.

Five hundred and seventy-five names were added to the old list. These were printed at the end of it and now have een inserted in their proper places alphabetically.

New voters this year will be printed at the end of the lists. There will probably be 5000 names

on the voting list next year.

RAINBOW FESTIVAL.

The "Rainbow Festival and Bazaar" opens Thursday afternoon at the ves-tries of the Pine Street M. E. church. In the evening from 6 to 8 supper will be served, and at 8 the following program will be rendered:

Chorus ... The Sun Flowers Plano Duet ... Mrs. E. L. Brann and Mrs. L. P. Fifield.

Cornet, Solo. Mr. E. C. Adams
Vocal Duet. Misses Alice and Mabel Hanson
Chorus The Sun Flowers
Song. Miss Lelia Patten
Owl Song. Chorus of Children
Reading. Prof. H. L. Orises
The Shiking Quakers.
Master Frank Boyd and his Sister
Shaking Quakers.

corner of First and Cedar streets and the other occurred at their sidence of Mr. Charles S. Jones on Summer street. At Mr. Bryant's house the burgian made a bigger haul than was made in all the robberies of last fall combined, securing \$300 worth of lewelry belonging to Mrs. Bryant, This break was one of the boldest ever made in

Bangor People Again Victims

Homes of W...C. Bryant and

Chas. S. Jones Entered

Tuesday Morning.

Got Jewelry at | Former

Place—Clothes Thieves.

Two bold burglaries took place fu Bangor Monday night. One was at the bouse of Mr. William C. Breart at the

Bangor. The burglar went through the house and up stairs to the room where Mrs. Bryant was sleeping and took her fewel box from her dressing table, and proceeding down stairs with it opened the case in the kitchen and took away with him a valuable watch and two rings, the setting of one of which was a costly diamond.

LEFT NO CLUE The robber left absolutely no clue

behind him except a half burned match which was found on the kitchen table When the intruder went out he left the back door of the house wide open, in which condition it was found in the morning. Mrs. Bryant and the children retired early, but Mr Bryant sat in his room reading until after midnight. All was quiet when he went to hed. In the morning Mr. Bryant's young son told his father that he had heard someone outside his room | door and had heard a board creak in the floor Mrs. Bryant then found that her valuables were missing. An investigation was at once made and the back | door was found open. Further search revealed the fact that the dining room window on the side of the house next to the neighboring dwelling had evidently been opened, for the sllk sash curtain was twisted up over the brass rod which held it, and there here finger marks on the top of the sasn where the person who closed it had placed his hands.

DIDN'T TAKE DIAMONUS. ... The door of the room where Mrs. Bryant slept was wide open and the door of Mr. Bryant's room was partly open. Mr. Bryant's damoid scarf pin and valuable ring, which were left on the chiffonier when he retired, were untouched, as was also Mrs. Bryant's purse, which lay on her dressing table. The thief evidently wanted nothing but iewels in this instance.

In the morning the police were informed of the burglary and an investigation of the house and grounds was at once made for anything that might lead to a clue, but the search was unsuccessful. The police are working on the case but as yet no data have been found which can be of any use in running down the robber.

THE JONES ROBBERY.

The other robbery as has been stated above, took place at the house of Mr. Charles S. Jones on Summer street. Mr. and Mrs. Jones sleep in a room ver the dining room. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Mr. Jones was awakened by a

FREESE'S **VOTING CONTEST**

\$50 to the Society or Grange, \$25 to the Letter Carrier, Receiving the most votes before Jan.

1, 1900. One Vote given with every 10c purchase at Freese's.

Standing Saturday a m., Dec. 2, Union Grange No. 26, Hermon 1580 Algonquin Club, Prewer 1520 Sacred cleart, St. John's Children's Home 577 Progress Club, St. Mary's 82 Foresters, Bangor 61
Mystic Tiz Grange, Kenduskeag 31
Court Nicolar, I. O. F. 25
Knights of Columbus 15 Mothers' Club.... Organ Fund Society, Brewer 10 Queen City Grange Knights of Pythias

A O. H. W. C. T. U. LETTER CARRIERS. Casey..... Collins Sullivan Holden ... Crowley Brown.. -102 Rowe Creran ... Sprague ...

Dugan.....Be sure and

noise which he supposed came from the horses in the stable. He at once got up and went to see what the trouble was. He found the norses all right so he took a turn through the lower part of the house. However, he dound nothing unusual and all the fastenings were secure. Thinking he had been deceded to the colved he went up states and went to the deliver to the colved he went up states and went to the deliver.

FOUND WINDOW OPEN.

In the morning at about 5 o'clock rose and went down stairs. The house second very cold and as he The house seemed very cold and as he that the window was wide open and the screen up. Mr. Jones stepped back into the hall and called to his wife, saying, We had visitors during the night."

Mrs. Jones answered, "Go to the Mrs. Jones answered, "Go to the stand in the hall and see if my purse is there"

is there."
Mr. Jones looked as directed and found the purse untouched. He then went into the sitting room and found his writing desk rided and the contents strewn about the room. Two old wallets had been opened but there had been nothing in them so nothing was taken. When it was found that there had been hurgiars in the buyes a thorhad been burglars in the house a thor ough search was made to ascertain whether anything was missing, and it was found that nothing had been diswas found that nothing had been dis-turbed except the writing desk, from which the robber, or in this case the would-be robber, got nothing. Mrs. Jones' purse, which was untouched. contained \$25. The burglar left not a single clue to his identity behind him, by which he could be traced.

CLOTHES LINE THIEVES.

As cold weather approaches clothes line thieves are getting in their work. On Saturday night the line of Mr Moore, corner of Madison and Norfoll streets, was visited and articles of underwear taken. Monday night Mr. M. J. Finnigan, on Somerset street, was the sufferer! underclothing again being the spoils taken. The thief took one from each of two pairs of stockings on the line, thus breaking up both pair. Mr. Finnigan says if the I thief will bring back one of the stockings be will exchange with him for the mate to the other. streets, was visited and articles of un-

OLDTOWN LOCALS.

Dr. G. E. Newcomb had a bad attack of neuralgia of the heart on Tuesday morning, and it was thought there was no hope for his recovery.

The many friends in Oldtown of Paul Higgins, of Costigan are congratulating him upon his engagement to Miss Bertha Shaw, of South Paris, Me. Miss Shaw until within a few days was : member of the Sockhlexis Vaudeville Co., No. 4. for which Mr Higgins was acting as alliance agent.

The Happy Hour Club will meet tonight with Mrs. E W. Conant.

In the new foundry of T. M Chapman Sons' Co , on French street, they had the first cast on Monday in order to test the new furnaces

Several young men of Milford have arranged for a dance to be given in the Town Hall next Saturday night. Excellent music will be furnished for the occasion.

The funeral of Charles Woodbury was held Tuesday afternon at 2 o'clock at the undertaking rooms of J. Stewart who had charge. Rev. Donall Fraser officiated. The bearers were Patrick Boyl, Albert, Davis, Lee, Sear and W. H. Stafford. The inter ment was at Forest Hill cemetery.

Work at the Keith shoe factory is suspended awaiting the arrival of the man to put in the new electric plant which has arrived.

The Epworth League society of the Methodist church held a stocking social and 15 cent supper at Tarratine Hall Tuesday evening which was largely attended and a goodly sum was realized, which indicates the popularity of these affairs

This mouning at 8 o'clock will occur the funeral of Mary, wife of Dominick Doherty, from the Catholic church on Treat and Webster Island. Rev Fr Trudell will officiate. C E. Rackliff has charge of the funeral. The inter-ment will be at Forest Hill cemetery

About twenty weavers left the city have secured positions.

A special train consisting of General Managers Cram's private car No. 79 and Evans' car No. 555 left Oldtown Tuesday afternoon at 1.40 for a trip over the B. & A. road to Van Buren The party was made up of all the officials of the B. & M. R. R., M. C. R. R. and B. & A. R. R. They stopped at Katahdin Iron Works Tuesday night proceeding to Van Buren today. Engineer Towmbly and Conductor Thompson had charge of the train.

The 12 35 P. M. B. & A. train was about forty minutes late Tuesday owing to a delay caused by the Van Buren branch in making connections.

MILLS RUNNING.

Several looms of the Oldtown woolen mill are running. Mr. Gray has pasted notices to the effect that if any of the weavers wish to go to work they must report not later than this nooh, as no looms will be kept onen after that time. It has been reported that the mill people promised that the 13 per cent. cut would be restored when they commenced making heavy goods, but the rumor is false, as no such promise 219 was made in fact they intend to stick to the present scale of prices.

On Tuesday morning a crew of about twenty men were at work getting ready to extend the canal of the Bodwell, Water Power Co. from the Monday evening at Mrs. Anson Mr. work. Each trog has an imitation Quaegan wooden will farther down the leu's on Main street the members were banjo or guitar. On the other side is

JONES' SHOE STORE,

For One Week, Commencing Saturday, Dec. 2nd,

To invigorate business and close with a rush our most successful year in the shoe burness we shall offer CASH VALUES that the intelligemt shoe wearing people of Bangor and ity will appreciate. As customers will, as in the past, flock to our store for BARGAINS, have engaged extra help so there will be no unnecessary waiting.

_PRACTICALLY GIVEN AWAY!____

350 Pairs Ladies' Box Calf and Dongola Button and Lace Boots, usually sold at from \$2.00 to \$4.00, notice the sale price and call early . . . Ladies' \$1.50 and \$2.00 Button and Lace Boots, all styles; sale price Our Ladies' Soft Flexible \$2.00 Boots during this sale As we are agents for "Queen Quality" Ladies' \$3.00 Boots, we shall offer at this sale all our other makes bought for fall trade at Ladies' Warm Lined Lace and Congress Boots, sale price ALFRED DOLGE'S HIGH FELT, FUR TRIMMED ROMEOS, in Red and LADIES' WOOL SOLES, sale price 13c, 15c, 19c for the on:

Our ALL WOOL LEGGINS Need No Introduction.

Ladies' All Wool Leggins (Warranted) Misses' All Wool Leggins Children's All Wool Leggins Boys' Russet and Black Goat and Broadcloth Leggins at Cut Prices. Ladies' Ten Button Gaiters, sale price 17c. 23c. 39c. 47c Men's Winter Russet and Black Box Calf, sale price \$1,47, \$1.98, \$2.29, \$2.47 **\$2.98** and \$3 47 Boys' and Misses' Boots at 73c, 87c, 98c and \$1.23

REMEMBER EVERY PAIR of FALL SHOES

On Our Shelves Is Subject to a Cut Price.

MERRYMEE LING PARK.



A Fine Caribou With Horns in Velvet.

sub-confractor on the Ounegan job, has charge of the work.

ORONO NEWS.

Miss Fannie Mosier is teaching the select school this term, instead of the public school,

Mr. George F. Stevens went to Eas Winn Monday afternoon on business: Mrs. Victor Mutty, of Brewer, is visiting Mrs. James Kane on Main street,

Tickets for the U. of M. Gles and Mandolin Club concert next Saturday evening are on sale at Nichols' drug store and judging from the way they are going, there is every assurance of

have their prize tools.

Hall Friday evening, December 8.

cent visit to the city of Heidelberg. The views were excellent, giving one very good idea of the appearance of some of the old ruins and other picturesque scenes. He was assisted by Rev. Mr. Lund. Mrs. Allen served a delicious supper to about twenty-nine guesta.

The funeral of Wm. Good's 2 years and 10 months old son was held Monday afternoon at his home at Basin Mills. The burial was at Orono,

In Nichola' show window is a very unique advertisement of "Frog in your throat" lozenges. It is arranged so as to represent the U. of M. Glee and Mandolin Clubs. On one side are several artificial frogs representing the glee cinb standing in a semi-circle. In The sophomores of the U. of M. will the center is another semi-circle of have their prize declamations in Town frogs representing the mandolin and guitar club, with a large freg in its center leading with a large artificial At the meeting of the Women's Clab banio, which is manipulated by clock river just how far is not yet decided. treated to a stereoption lecture by a small orchestra and several frogs Lorenzo Eliber, of Waterville, the Prof. L. H. Merrill, describing his red dancing which taken altogether adver-Tarabanti an u

tises the U. of M. Banjo and \ . Clubs and the darce which low. This window reflects great upon the originator of the id a

At the first meeting on Month Fail of the Philological Club of the M., a club which has recently been in ganized, Prof. Huddleston gave an 4 teresting talk on Greek art a lite lation to sculpture. This club w held on the first menday evening each month at 7 30 o clock in Wingste Hall.

Brewer, Nov. 29 1840 I have tried many different kinds so-called cough cures, but Winner Pine, Tar and Cherry Expectorant the best of all. It cured my ough an my father, and he says 'tis the best of all it curred my father, and he says 'tis the best a ever used I keep it in the house all the time and am glad to recommend to others. Yours truly,

LYMAN PIERCE

It must have been a Englishman with said: "He who laughs last raugh best."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

All men are born equal but the majority of them find it easier to slidt than to climb.

THE STATE OF THE UNION.

President McKinley's Message to the Fifty-Sixth Congress.

in a Condition of Remarkable and Unusual The Country Prosperity.

THE LARGEST KNOWN COMBINED ARE IMPORTS

Estimated That the Current Year Will Show a Surplus of Forty lion Dollars.

in Favor of Legislation To insure the Gold Recommendation Strong Standard.

A COMPLETE REVIEW OF OUR RELATIONS WITH THE FOREIGN POWERS, INCLUDING

A Clear Statement of the Situation in the Philippine Islands and the Aim and Purpose of the Administration to Restore Peace and Order.

The Solution of the Future Government of the Islands to be Left to Congress --- Wessage is an Able, Candid and Statesmanlike Document.

these you are called to mourn with your who passed from on the morning of November His great soul now rests in His private life was elevated, while his public as ever distinguished by large concity stainless integrity and exaltmotives. He has been removed then the high office which he honored

and dignified, but his lofty character, arretion to duty, his honesty of perpose, and noble virtues remain with The Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in is hist regular session with the coun-

in a condition of unusual prosperity of universal good will among the brople at home and in relations of twice and friendship with every govfourmerce has shown great increase in voicine and value. The combined im-Bolts and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 dollars our imports and exports comesned in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to | enues. The treasury department theresatisfy the wants of its own increasing population as well as to contribute to those of the people of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were \$784,776,142. Of manufactured broducts we exported in value \$339,592,-146, being larger than any previous Near. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad Were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including \$11,793,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific Railroad indebt-einess, aggregated \$610,982,004.35. \$206,128,481.75, and those from internal revenue \$273,-437,161.51. For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$.0.093.564.02, leav-

priations the expenditures will aggregate \$500,958,112, leaving a surplus of money supply. This is especially \$40,000 000. For the fiscal year ended were increased about \$100,000,-

the Treasury is from by the fact that an December 1, 1899, the available which \$239,744,905.36 was in gold coin The conditions of conand bullion. which prevailed throughout the country have brought gold into more general use and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

POSITION OF THE TREA with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it posible for the Secretary of the Treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3694, el statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by \$13,413,389.91 and, as mentioned above, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,-000,00 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with he provisions of the sinking fund law which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revfore offered to purchase during Novem ber \$25,000,00 of the five per cent loan of 1904 or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchase during November was \$18,408,600. The premium paid by the Government on such purchases was \$2,263,521 and the net saving in interest was about \$2.-\$85,000. The success of this operatino was sufficient to induce the Govern-

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger omployment for labor at higher was gives to the body or the best of the civilized world recognized. The past year has recorded excep-In a deficit of \$89,111,559.67.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current by year, with larger areas of land unsuch that the receipts for the current by year, with larger areas of land unsuch the financial transcitions thought activity in our subverds and Combinations of capital fiscal year will aggregate \$640.958.112

ment to continue the offer to purchase

bonds to and including the 23d day of

December, instant, unless the remain

der of the \$25,000,000 called for should

be presented in the meantime for re-

demption.

and wheat, calls for a larger volume of | a gold basis. crop-moving period.

now inoperative to that end

air its public utility. The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to this important matter or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to

organize with a capital of \$25,000. I urgently recommend that to sup port the

EXISTING GOLD STANDARD ind to maintain "the parity in value silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts" the Secretary such other effective means as may be

ecessary to these ends. The authority should include the nower to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the Government, but, on the contrary such widespread confidence that gold seeks the Treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold tandard and of public confidence in the

sell United We receive gold when we noticeable at the crop-harvesting and States bonds and use gold for their crop-moving period.

States bonds and use gold for their crop-moving period. In its earlier history the National ity of all the money issued by coined at the beginning of the government Banking Act seemed to prove a reason- by authority of the Covernment. We and since, shows results for the past able avenue through which needful ad- are doing these things with the means ditions to the circulation could from at hand. Happily at the present time time to time be made. Changing con- we are not compelled to resort to difficus have apparently rendered loans to supply the gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may The high margin in bond se have to be done in the future. It becurring our share curriles required, resulting from large hooves us, therefore, to provide at The high margin in bond curities required, resulting from large hooves us, therefore, to provide at primiums which Government bonds once the best means to meet the emergenment in the market or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, means are those which are the most appear to be the influences which im- pertain and economical. authorized have the virtue, neither of year in all our history, and the mean our financial plight and explarrassment during the scars 1893, 1894, 1895 own but from necessity the depart-and 1896. Our receipts now equal our ments of the government charged with the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the Secretary of the Treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity

States. In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in of the Teasury be given additional of the gold holdings shall be placed in ed with humiliation at home and with power and charged with the duty to a trust fund from which greenbacks; surprise abroad. Even the seeming power and charged with the duty to a trust fund from which greenbacks; surprise abroad. cell United States bonds and to employ shall be redeemed upon presentation sacrifices, which at the beginning may but when once redeemed thereafter be paid out except for gold.

with each other, which is the repeat-edly declared policy of the United

The value of an AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the Congress. Our national development will be one sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progconstitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its

in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast fiscal year unequalled in our records of those of any other power. We shall resort to fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share

Last year American vessels trans ported a smaller share of our exports directness nor economy. We have all ure of our dependence upon foreign ready eliminated one of the causes of shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our ments of the government charged with expenditures; deficient revenues no military and naval operations in the longer create alarm. Let us remove East and West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for these operations.

The other great nations have no hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense and as one of the surest and speedlest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part cannot fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with shall not be involved, will be offset later by more than equivalent gains.

The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The re-establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress, and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture; which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the

to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the Con-

The industrial commission, created by the act of the Congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed at which they may mined.

The subject is one giving rise nany divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprise and establishments, which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that ombinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to controi or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the Congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

President Harrison in his annual message of December 3, 1889, says:

"Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called Trusts is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all health; competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity they are far have proved ineffective not be-

dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation."

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by Congress on the 2d day of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehen-sive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with for-eign nations, to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or en-gages in any such combination or confine or imprisonment. several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain volations of the act, and makes it the duty of the several United States District Attorneys, under the direction of the Atorney General to in-stitute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act, the power to sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy and to recover three-fold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the Federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate comnerce such as the trans-Missouri Freight Association and the Joint Traffic Association have been success-

fully opposed and suppressed. President Cleveland in his annual message of December 7, 1896—more than six years subsequent to the enactment of this law-after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says: "Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus cause of any lack attempt to enforce

because the laws the aselves as interpreted by the courts to not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies xisting laws can be remedied by furher legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized however that all Federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which while making the Federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through Federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse, between states or between tercourse between states; or between the United States and foreign coun-

tries.

"It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be round that Federal authority is not the case. broad enough to fully reach the cas there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the several states to act effect. [9] In the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power. The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to

accomplish fully that object. This is accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the fact that different states take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different states arising from this cause and the intimate relations of all parts. and the intimate relations of all parts and the intimate relations of an parts
of the country to each other without
regarding state lines in the conduct
of business have made the enforcement
of state laws difficult.
It is apparent that amiformity of leg-

islation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained, and that means may be found for the Conrough means any be found for the con-gress within the limitations of its con-stitutional power to so supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate

throughout the United States are quarter to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred. The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it, will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress resulting in wise and judicious action

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A review of our relations with eign states is presented with a conommendations as are described.

The long pending boundary depote the Argentine Republic and Chill was settled in March last, by the award of an arbitral commission, on which the United States Minister at

Buenos Ayres served as umpire.
Progress'has been made toward the
conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic. Having been advised and consented to United States Senate and rati fied by Argentina, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text before exchange.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim of the Austro-Hungari-

cu to the claim of the Austro-Hungari-nu government for indémnity for the killing of certain Austrian and Hun-garian; subjects by the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania, at Lattimer, while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners September 10, 1897. In view of the verdict of acquittal, rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the government may not be held ac-countable for injuries suffered by individuals at the bands of the public authorities while acting in the line of duty in suppressing disturbance of the public peace, this government after the consideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian government and appropriate and control of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian government was a control of the deliver like. ment was constrained to decline liabil-

ity to indemnify the sufferers. It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States to which I referred in my last annual message.

Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress, held at Brussels, to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1899, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this government preferred not to be represented by a plenipoter tiary, but reserved the right of acc sion to the result. Notable change were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of increased restriction of the dele terious trade in spiritous liquors wit the native tribes which this edver ment has from the outset urgently ad vocated. The amended general act will be laid before the Senate with

view to its advice and consent. Early in the year the peace of Bol ria was disturbed by a successful in surrection. The United States Minister remained at his post, attending to the American interests in that quarter and using besides his good offices for the protection of the interests of British subjects in the absence of their subjects in the absence of the national representative. On the estab lishment of the new government our minister was directed to enter into re lations; therewith

General Pando was elected President of Bolivia on October 23d. Our representative has been in-structed to use all permissible friendly endeavors to induce the government of Bolivia to amend its marriage laws as as to give legal status to the non-Catholic and vivil marriages of altens with in its jurisdiction, and strong hopes are gentertained that the Bolivian law in their ground with the status of the status is regard will be brought, as was that of Peru some years ago, into har-mony with the general practice of modern states. A convention of extra-dition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1837, has been ratified by the Brazilian leg-sistence.

During the past summer two national ships of the United Statilian

d in obtaining pers visit the interfor and make ... veys in the general interest of nav-

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authorities of Colombia has been set-tled, after a controversy of several years by an agreement assessing at \$30,000 the indemnity to be paid by the Colombian government in three instal ments of \$10,000 each.

The good will of Colombia toward our country, has been testified anew by the cordial extension of facilities to the Nicaraguan Canal Commission in their approaching investigation of the Panama Canal and other projected routes across the Isthmus of Darien. Toward the end of October an insur-

toward the end of October an insur-rectionary disturbance developed in the Colombian republic. This move-ment has thus far not attained any decisive result and is still in progress. Discussion of the questions raised by the action of Denmark in imposing

rectionary disturbance developed in the Colombian republic. This movement has thus far not attained any decisive result and is still in progress. Discussion of the questions raised by the action of Denmark in imposing restriction on the importation of American meats has continued without substantial result in our favor.

The neighboring island republic of Santo Domingo has lately been the scene of revolution, following a long period of tranquility. It began with the killing of Prasident Heircaux in July last, and culminated in the reliquishment by the succeeding vice-President of the reies of government to the insurgents. The first act of the provisional government was the calling of a presidential and constituent election. Judn isladro Jiminez, having of a president, was inaugbeen elected President, was

been elected President, was inaugarated on the 14th of November. Relations have been entered into with the newly established government.

The experimental association of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America when apparently on the threshhold of a complete federal computation by the adaption of federal organization by the adoption of constitution and the forestion of national legislature, was discripted in the last days of November, 1898, by the withdrawal of Salvador. Thereupon Nicaragua and Honduras aban doned the joint compact, each resuming its former independent; sover eignty. This was followed by the re

eignty. This was followed by the re-ception of Minister Merry by the Re-publics of Nicaragua and Salvador, while Minister Hunter in turn pre-sented his credentials to the Govern-ment of Honduras, thus reverting to the old distribution of the dipidinatic agencies of the United States in Central America for which our existing statutes provide. A Nicaragum envoy has been accredited to the United States.

An insurrectionary movement unde General Reyes, broke out at Bluefield: in February last, and for a time exercised actual control in the Mosovite cised actual control in the Mosquito territory. The Detroit was promptly cent thither for the protection of American interests. After a few weeks the Office government renounced the conflict, giving place to the restored surrowacy of Nicaragua. During the httpregnum certain public dues accru-

order Nicaraguan law were dol-of from American merchants by conhorities for the time being in the live administrative control. Upon titular government regaining pow a account payment of these dues was demanded. Controversy arose touching the validity of the original payment of the defeath to the defeath regent of the territory. An arrangement was effected in April last by the United States Minister and the foreign Secretary of Nicaragua whereby the amounts of the duplicate payments.

eigh secretary of Mearagus whereighte amounts of the duplicate payments were deposited with the British consulpending an adjustment of the matter by direct agreement between the governments of the United States and Nicaragua. The controversy is stil The contract of the maritime canal The contract of the maritime capat company of Nichragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan government on the 10th of October on the ground of non-fulfilment within the ten years term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal Company

has lodged a protest against this ac-tion alleging rights in the premises which appear worthy of consideration. This government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the case.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL COM-MISSION

which had been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for ship canal route across Nicaragua having complèted its labors and made Its report, was dissolved on May 31 and on June 10 a new Commission known as the Isthmian Canal Commis sion, was organized under the term ing the most practicable and feasi-

ble route for a ship canal across that Isthmus, with its probable cost, and other essential details. This commission under the presi-This commission under the presidency of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., (retired), entered promptly upon the work entrusted to it, and is now carrying on examinations in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama Canal, and in Darien from the Atlantic, in the neighborhood of the Atrato River, to the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific side. Good progress has been made, but under the law a comprehensive and complete investinas usen askue, but under the law a comprehensive and complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible and a report reader. prosecuted as expeditiously as possible and a report made at the earliest

practicable date.
The great importance of this work The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the Congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger new

even stronger now. A pleasing incident in the relations A pleasing incident in the relations of this government with that of Chile occurred in the generous assistance given to the warship Newark when in distress in Chilean waters. Not alone in this way has the friendly disposition of Chili conductors. of Chili found expression. That counry has acceded to the convention for the establishment of the Bures American Republice !- ... ization ...

and for the adjudication of the and for the adjudication of the adjudication of the meaning the life of the previous commission has been at the previous commission been at the previous commission has been at the previous commission been at the previous commission has been at the previous commission been at the previous commission has been at the previous commission been a

or igation, but the incident round a really Senate. This formality on to be surely of the most cordial co-operation adjustment in harmony with the close accomplished.

adjustment in harmony with the close accomplished.

The continuous of Northern Chinicultivate with the continuous of Northern Chinicultivate with the continuous of Northern Chinicultivate with the commonwealths of the western continuous.

The claim growing out of the seizure of the American-owned newspaper, The Panama Star and Herald, by the authorities of Colombia has been settled.

ter in the legation compound at Pekin. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn.

The interests of our citizens in that was Elmpire have not been neglected during the present year. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements which the imperial Gerernhent is wisely encouraging, and to develop the natural resources of the

develop the natural resources of the empire. Our trade with China has con

commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, should receive at or the United States, should receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merited, but the Congress failed to take action.

I renew this recommendation as the imoprance of the subject has steadily strong size if you first one
you and no time should be lost in study ing for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and en-

The death of President Faure in Feb regard of Fresident Faure in February last called forth those sincere expressions of sympathy which hefit the relations of two Republics as closely allied by subroken historic ties as are the United States and France.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Preparations for the representation of the industries, arts and products of the United States at the World's exposition to be held in Paris next year continue on an elaborate and compre-bensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation provided by Congress and to the friendly interest the French Government has shown in furthering

typical exhibit of American progress.
There has been allotted to the Unite.
States a considerable addition of space states a considerable addition of space which while placing our country in the first rank among exhibitors, does not suffice to meet the increasingly urgent demands of our manufacturers. The efforts of the commissioner general are ally directed towards. ally directed toward a strictly repre-sentative display of all that most characteristically marks American achievement in the inventive arts, and most adequately shows the excellence of our natural productions. In this age of keen rivalry among na-tions for mastery in comparer the de-

In this age of keen rivalry among na-tions for mastery in commerce, the doc-trine of-evolution and the rule of the survival of the fittest must be as in-exorable in their operation as they are positive in the results they bring about. The place won in the struggle by an industrial people can only be held by unrelaxed endeavor and constant ad-vance in achievement. The present ex-traordinary impetus in every line of. American exportation and the astound-ing increase in the volume and value of ng increase in the volume and value of our share in the world's markets not be attributed to accidental condi-

The reasons are not far to seek.

The reasons are not far to seek. They lie deep in our national character and find expresion year by year in every branch of handleraft, in every new device whereby the materials we so abundantly produce are subject to the artisans' wills and made to yield the largest, most practical and most beneficial returns. The American exhibit at Paris should, and I am condident, will be an open volume whose lessons of skilfully directed endeavoring, unfaitering energy, and consummate performance fully directed endeavoring, unfaitering energy, and consummate performance may be read by all on every page, thus spreading abroad a clearer knowledge of the worth of our productions and the justice of our claim to an important place in the marts of the world. To accomplish this by judicious selection, by recognition of paramount merit in whatever walk of trade or manufacture it may annear and by orderly ure it may appear, and by orderly classification and attarctive installa-

tion is the task of our commission.
The United States Government
building is approaching completion and nuiting is aproaching completion and no effort will be spared to make it worthy, in beauty of architectural plan and in completeness of display, to represent our nation. It has been suggisted that a permanent building of similar or appropriate design be erected on a convenient site, already given by the municipality, near the exposition grounds to serve to recovery.

by the municipality, near the exposi-tion grounds to serve in commemora-tion of the part taken by this country in this great enterprise, as an Ameri-can national institute, for our country-men resorting to Paris for study. If am informed by our commissioner-general that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors from every state in our country, a number ten times as great as those which were represented at country, a number ten times as great as those which were represented at Vienna in 1873, six times as many as those in Parls in 1878 and four times as many as those who exhibited in Parls in 1889. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cubs. Porto Rico or Hawaii, for which ar-

rangements have been made.

A number of important international congresses on special topics affecting quilic interest are proposed to be held in Paris next summer in connection with the exposition. Effort will be made to have the several technical brenches of our administration effrepresented at those confereach in its special line, and to ciently procure the largest mossible came of state representatives, particularly at the congresses of public charity and

Our relations with Germany con-

... uas been marked during the ar by the granting permission in April for the landing on our shores of April for the landing on our moves a civile from Borkum Einden on the landing of landi determined quring the size of the provious commission has been desired by reason of the necessity for fresh action by the Chilean senate upon the amendments attached to the ratification of the treaty by the United States in common. G. 127 331 here.

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ment or larger results and nutually beneficial advancement of each in the line of its especial adaptabilities.

The several governments of the empire seem rejectant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions and to accept the evidence we constantly tenden of the ear with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection from the farm, through the slaughter house and the packing establishments, to the port of shipment. Our system of control over exported food shaples hvites examination from any quarter and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness.

It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common accord toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products

wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Were the Congress to authorize an invitation to Germany, in connection with the pending reciprocity retibn with the pending reciprocity ne-goritations, for the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food pro-duction and exportation in both cour-tries and report to their respective legislatures for the adoption of such remedial measures as they might reommend for either, the way might be ofen for the desirable result indicated. Efforts to obtain for American life insurance companies a full hearing as the their business operations in Prus-th have after several years of patient representation, happily succeeded, and one of the most important American companies has been granted a conces-sibn to continue business in that king-dom.

I am also glad to announce that the

If am also glad to announce that the German insurance companies have been readmitted by the Superintendent of Insurance to do business in the state of New York.

Subsequent to the exchange of our peace treaty with Spain Germany acquired the Caroline Islands by purchase, paying therefor \$5,000,000. Assurances have been received from the German government that the rights of American missionaries and traders there will be considerately observed.

In my last annual message I referred In my last annual message I referred by his assumed message referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. By means of an executive agreement a joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

embracing twelve subjects, among which were the questions of the fur seals, the fisheries of the coast and contiguous inland waters, the Alassan oundary, the transit of merchandise n bond, the alien labor laws, mining ights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the Great Lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provision for the coaveyance of criminals, and for wrecking and salvage.

Much progress had been made by the

commis on toward the adjustmen many of these questions, when it be-came apparent that an irreconciliable difference of views was entertained re-specting the delimitation of the Alasspecture the delimitation of the Alas-kan boundary. In the failure of an agreement as to the meaning of arti-cles 3 and 4 of the treaty of 1825 be-tween Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American commis-sioners proposed that the subject of the boundary be libid saids and the the boundary be laid aside and that remaining questions of difference be proceeded with some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probabil-ity of a jest tement. This being declin-ed by the British commissioners an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by the two governments. The subject has been receiving the careful attention which its importance demands, with the result that a medus vivenul for provisional demands.

ional demarcations in the region about the head of Linn Canal has been agreed upon and it is hoped that the negotiations new in progress between negotiations new in progress between the two governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permenent boundary.

Apart from these questions growing out of our relationship with our northern neighbor, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States.

mate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain. This government has maintained an AN ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY in the unfortunate contest between and all other domestic functions of Government and foreign extra-territorial rights being renouced.

Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avolding entangling alliances as to affairs not of a direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would kindly expression nave watcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that toria was early instructed to see all about all about all about all about all about all about and about all about al all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal and property, rights of our citizens should

e observed. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoric the United States consul was authorized, upon the request of the British government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the cars of British interests. In the discharge of this function it am happy to say that abundant opportuity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants. For the fourth time in the present decade question has arisen with

THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY in regard to the lyaching of Italian

The latest of these deplerable events occurred at Tallulah, Louisiana, whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jail

of the Italian Embassy of the Italian Embassy traded with the conjugate of the Italian Embassy traded the conjugate of the stablishment of a cable; the company making the best responsible bid to be awarding that the stab had been able to discover and punish the violators of the law an independent investigation has been set on foot through the agency of the Department of State and is still in progress. The result will mable the Executive at their the question of the work within a reasonable time.

INTIMACY OF OUR RELATIONS with derice and the magnitude of magnitude of magnitude of magnitude of magnitude of magnitude of the capture of the capture of the strength of the capture of th

ractory solution will doubtless be reached.

The recurrence of these distressing manifestations of blind mob fury directed at dependents or natives of a foreign country suggests that the contingency has arisen for action by Congress in the direction of conferring upon the federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the Federal Government may be involved. The suggestion is not new. In his annual message of Dec. 9, 1891, my predecessor President Harrison said:

"It would, I believe, be entirely with the superior of the develop and perpetuate the ties of cordiality through the acts of the treaty support to put the acts of the treaty support through through the acts of the treaty support the support through the acts of the treaty supp

the ultimate responsibility of the Federal Government may be involved. The suggestion is not new. In his annual message of Dec. 9, 1891, my predecessor President Harrison said: "It would, I helieve, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the Federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and the Federal officers and courts have no power; in such cases to intervene either for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayers. It seems to me to fol-low, in this state of the law, that the officers of the state charged with police officers of the state charged with police and judicial powers in such cases must in the consideration of interna-tional questions growing out of such incidents be regarded in such sense as Federal agents as to make this gov-ernment answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States had used its constithe United States had used its constithe United States had used its consti-tutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights."

A bill to provide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of aliens was introduced in the Senate March 1, 1892, and reported favorably March 30.

Having doubtless in view the lan-guage of that part of Article III. of the treaty of February 26, 1871/ be-tween the United States and Italy, which stipulates that "the citizens of each of the contracting parties shall receive in the states and territories of the other most constant protection. the other, most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives," the bill so introduced and retives," the bill so introduced and re-ported provided that any act com-mitted in a state or territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a for-eign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States ap dsuch foreign country and constituting a crime under the laws of the state or territory, shall constitute a like crime against the United States and he cognizable in the Federal courts. No action was taken by Congress in the matter.
I earnestly recommend that the sub-

l earnestly recommend that the subject be taken up anew and acted upon during the present session. The necessity for some such provision abundantly appears. Precedent for constituting a Federal jurisdiction in criminal cases where aliens are sufferers is rationally deductible from the existing statute which gives to the dis-trict and circuit courts of the United States jurisdiction of civil suits brought by aliens where the amount pronger by anens where the amount involved exceeds a certain sum. If such jealous solicitude he shown for alien rights in cases of merely civil allen rights in cases of merely divided and pecuniary import, how much greater should be the public duty to take cognizance of matters affecting the life and the rights of allens under the settled principles of international law no less than under treaty stipulation to exceed of such transcendent. tion, in cases of such transcendent wrong-doing as mob-murder, and es-pecially when experience has shown that local justice is too often helpless

to punish the offenders.

After many years of endeavor on the part of this Government to that end part of this Government to that end
the Italian Government has consented
to enter into negotiations for a naturalization convention having for one
of its objects the regulation of the
status of Italians (except those of an
age for active military service) who
having been naturalized in the United
States may re-viet Italy. It is hoped States, may re-visit Italy. It is hoped that with the mutually conciliatory spirit displayed a successful conculsion will be reached.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVI-GATION

between the United States and Japan on November 22, 1894, took effect in accordance with the terms of its XIXth acticle on the 17th of July last, simultaneously with the enforcement of like treaties with the other powers, except France, whose convention did not go into operation until August 4th, the United States being, however, granted United States being, however, granted up to that date all the privileges and rights accorded to French citizens under the old French treaty. By this notable conventional reform Japan's position as a fully independent sovereign power is assured, control being gained of taxation, customs revenues, indicial administration constitute trade

Comprehensive codes of civil and riminal procedure according to westrriminal procedure according to west from methods, public instruction, pa-ents and copyrights, municipal admin-stration, including jurisdiction over he former foreign settlem tarifis and procedure, public health and other administrative measures have been proclaimed. The working of have been proclaimed. The working of the new system has given rise to no material complaints on the part of the American citizens or interests, a circumstance which attests the ripe consideration with which the change has been prepared.

Valuable assistance was rendered by the Japanese authorities to the United States transport ship Morgan, City which stranded at Kobe.

Permission has been granted to land and pasture

has been granted to land and pastur army horses at Jeanese ports of call on the way to the Philippine Islands These kindly evidences of good will are These kindly evidences of good will all highly appreciated.

The Japanese Government has shown

The Japanese Government has shown a lively interest in the proposition of the Pacific Cable Company to add to its projected cable lines to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, a branch connection with the coast of Japan. It would be a gratifying consummation were the utility of the contemplated scheme enhanced by bringing Japan and the United States into direct telegraphic relation. graphic relation.

raphic relation.
Without repeating the observation of my special message of February 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manda I respectfully invite atten-

tion to it.

I recommend, that in case the Congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the Government the postmaster gen-eral be authorized to invite competi-

er party shall be bound to deliver up

er party shall be bound to deliver up lits own citizens, but that the executive authority of each shall have the power to deliver them up if in its discretion it be deemed proper to do so. The extradition of Mrs. Mattic Rich, a citizen of the United States, charged with homicide committed in Mexico was after mature consideration direct-ed by me in the conviction that ends ed by me in the conviction that ends of justice would be thereby subserved Similar action, on appropriate occasion by the Mexican executive will not only tend to accomplish the desire of both tend to accomplish the desire of both Governments that grave crimes go not unpunished, but also to repress law-lessness along the border of the two countries. The new treaty stipulates that neither Government shall assume jurisdiction in the punishment of crimes countries. rimes committed exclusively within the territory of the other. This will the territory of the other. This will obviate in future theembarrassing con-troversies which have heretofore arisen through Mexico's assertion of a claim to try and punish an American

to try and punish an American citizen for an offense committed within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The international water boundary commission, organized by the convention of March 1, 1889, for the adjustment of questions affecting the Rio ment of questions affecting the Rio Grande frontier, has not yet completed

A further extension of its term for one year, until December 24, 1899, was effected by a convention signed Decem-ber 2, 1898, and exchanged and pro-claimed in February last.

An invitation extended to the President of Mexico to visit Chicago in October, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the United States government building in that city, was cor dially accepted by him, with the neces-sary consent of the Mexican Congress, but the illness of a member of his fam-ily prevented his attendance. The minister of Foreign Relations, how-ever, came as the personal representa-tive of President Diaz and in that high character was duly honored.

character was duly honored.

Claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering Sea have been under disconssion with the government of Russia for several years, with the recent happy result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. By this act Russia affords proof of her adhermence to the beneficent principle of arbitration which her plenipotentiaries conspiculously favored at The Hague-Montand and the Hague-Montand and the Hague-Montand and Hague-Montand and Hague-Montand and Hague-Montand and Hague-Montand and Hague-Montand Hague disarmament conference when i advocated by the representatives of the United States

A suggestion for a permanent ex-position of our products and manufac-tures in Russia, although not yet fully shaped, has been so cordially welcom ed by the Imperial government that it may not inaptly take a fitting place in whatever legislation the Congress may adopt looking to enlargement of our commercial opportunities abroad, Important events have occurred in

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The election, / according to the laws and customs of Samoa, of a successor to the late King, Malietoa Lanpepa. developed a contest as to the validity of the result which issue, by the terms of the General Act, was to be decided by the Chief Justice. Upon his ren-dering g judgment in favor or Malieton Tanu the rival chief, Mataafa, took up arms. The active intervention of American and British warships be-American and came imperative to restore order, at the cost of sanguinary encounters. In this emergency a joint commission of representatives of the United States. Germany and Great Britain was sent to Samoa to investigate the situation and provide a temporary remedy. By its active efforts a peaceful solution was reached for the time being, the Kingship being abolished and a provisional government established. Recommendations unanimously made by the commission by the three pattern and powers parties to the general act. But the more they were examined the more taken under consideration by the three evident it became that a radical change was necessary in the relations of the powers to Samoa.

The inconveniences and possible perils of the tripartite scheme of signal sands and control in the Samoan group by powers naving little interest in commod in that quarter beyond commercial rivalry had been once and commercial rivalry had been once at the suggested remedy of the joint in the island, to be completed to replace amounted to what has been styled a tridominium, being the exercise of the functions of sovereignty by an unanimous agreement of three class of the functions of sovereignty by an unanimous agreement of three class of the functions of sovereignty by an unanimous agreement of three class of the consultation had become far came imperative to restore order, at the cost of sanguinary encounters. In this emergency a joint commission of representatives of the United States.

an unanimous agreement of three powers. The situation had become far more intricate and embarrassing from every point of view than it was when my predecessor, in 1894, summed up its

perplexities and condemned the parti-cipation in it of the United States. The arrangement under which Sa-moa was administered had proved impracticable and unacceptable to all the powers concerned. To withdraw from the agreement and abandon the islands to Germany and Great Britain would not be compatible with our interests in the archipelago. To relinquish our rights in the harbor of Pago Pago, the rights in the harbor of Pago Pago, the best anchorage in the Pacific, the occupancy of which had been leased to the United States in 1878 by the first foreign treaty ever concluded by Samoa, was not to be thought of either as regards the needs of our navy or the interests of our growing commerce interests of our growing commerce with the east. We could not have con sidered any proposition for the abrogation of the tripartite control which did not confirm us in all our rights and safeguard all our national interests in Our views commended themselves to

the other powers. A satisfactory arrangement was concluded between the governments of Germany and of England by virtue of which England rettred from Sanoa in view of compensations in other directions, and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all their rights and claims over and in respect to that portion of the group lying to the east of the one thindeed over and arrows the control of the control of the control of the control of the control over the control of the control over the cont tion of the group lying to the east of the one hundred and seventy-first de-gree of west longitude, embracing the Islands of Tutilla, Ofoo, Olosenga and Manua. I transmit to the Senate for its constitutional action thereon a con-vention, which besides the provisions above mentioned also guarantees us the same privileges and conditions in respect to commerce and commercial of the commerce and commercial is in it of the islands of Samos been preferred by white

of the results it wrought and to of the results it wrought and ditions it imposed for the am gratified to announce are gratified to announce treaty of peace has lost relations between the two Effect has been given to the portant provisions. The eval Porto Rico having already complished on the 18sh in 1898, nothing remained necessary control of the island Congress should enact a said erament for the ceded term the character and scobe of the character and scope of the the character and scope of the ures to that end Lashell treat other part of this message. The withdrawal of the are Spain from the island of the effected by the 1st of Januar the full recognition.

the full re-establishment found the relinquished terms. by us in trust for the intermediate terminal maintaining, under the director.

Executive, such government a trol therein as should consect. order, restore the production of peace so long disturbinstability and disorder white vailed for the greater part is ceding three decades and build tranquil development of the control of the contr state whereby alone can be the high purpose as proclaim-joint resolution adopted by gress on the 19th of April which the United States of any disposition or intention, cise sovereignty, jurisdiction trol over Cuba, except for the tion thereof, and asserted at mination when that was according to leave the government and the island to its prople. The contained in this resolution highest honorable obligation

I believe that substantial has been made in this directly the administrative measure in Cuba have aimed to fit is generated existence by onfor supremacy of law and fustless wherever practicable it of administration in the inhabitants; by institut nitary reforms; by spreading tion; by fostering industry : by inculcating public morality short, by taking every ration with the Coulon people to acceptance of self-conscious repealed in the Coulon people to acceptance of self-conscious repealed in the coulons of the coulons lightened community for sell nent within its own sphere, w. abling it to fulfil all outward

This nation has assumed be world a grave responsibility future good

GOVERNMENT OF CUE

We have accepted a trust the ment of which calls for the stertegrity of purpose and the exthe highest wisdom. The teyet to arise from the asles of must needs be bound to as to singular intimacy and strette enduring welfare is to be Whether those tigs shall be of conventional, the iterative of in some rightful form and nonrevocably insked with our or how and how far is for the to determine in the ripeness, of Whatever be the outcome, we to it that free Cuba be a reali name, a perfect entity, nor a

and to the officers elected by the ple. The experience thus a will prove of great value in the tion of a representative convet the people to draft a constitute establish a general system of pendent government for the In the meantime and so long a-ercise control over the island the ucts of Cuba should have a ma

and with as favorable patters of as are given to the West India founder treaties of recignority whall be made.

For the relief of the distressed the island of Cuba the was has issued supplies to destitute sons through the offices of the

sons through the offices, of the which amounted to 5.498/000 reticous a cost of \$1,417.554.07.

To promote the disarmament of Cuban volunteer army, and in the terest of public peace and the weight terest of public peace and the wear of the people the sum of \$75 was paid

EACH CUBAN SOLDIER orne upon the authenticated rolls condition that he should deposit arms with the authorities designate by the United States. The sum that disbursed aggregated \$2,547.750, which was paid from the emergency fund the vided by the act of January 5, 1899, for that presents.

Out of the Cuban Island revend out of the Cuban Island revening during the six nooths ending June 10, 1899, \$1.712.014.20 was expended for sanitation, \$293.881.70 for charities and hospitals, and \$38,944.03 for sid to the destitute.

destitute.
Following the exchange of Patricks following the treaty of pence the iversitions of the treaty of pence the iversition of the interest of Governments accredited Ministers to Governments each other, Spain sending to Washington the Duke of Arcos, an entire of the interest of Arcos, an entire of the interest of Arcos, an entire of the interest of Arcos, and in Marcos of Arcos of A plomatist, previously stationed in Manico, while the United States transferred d o) the respective appointement of horals, thereby fully resuming the relations interrupted by the war. In adaption to its consular representation in adm to its consular representation in the United States the Spanish Govern-nat has appointed conguls for Cuba, which have been provisionally recognized out of the military admired recognized citing the military administration of , als of that island.

July 1 intercourse between the of Cuba and Porto Apro and of his been established, as proby the treaty of peace. The political prisoners in Spain institutions have been and are released and returned to their historidance with article VI of the constitutions have been and are released and returned to their historidance with article VI of the constitutions are about the are a atordance with article vi or route. Negotiations are about to tot defining the conventional respectivem the two countries of fell into abeyance by reason of which is trust that they will in-(finde transcrable arrangement for com note: 1 receptocity under the terms of and 4 of the current tariff in these, as in all matters of in-parties, as in all matters of in-conditions of the second disposi-spain and to cultivate in all the ways the intimacy which prevail between two nations been marked by sincere 1 p and by community of inter-

d recommend appropriate legi in order to carry into execu-icle VII of the treaty of peace and by which the United States for taxemity of its eitizens against

The I nited States ! VINISTER TO TURKEY

(laims for injuries suffered american citizens in the disorders wild years past and for wrongs to them by the Ottoman authorisonic of these claims are of many stancing. This government is book of a general agreement in this

1) the Turkish Empire the situation our titizens remain unsatisfactory. thous during nearly forty years ent to be on the brink of final nation sent to 60 of the brink of that the brink of the through the annoused policy of the Ottoman ports to refuse recognition of the alien status of native $\Omega_{1,k} > 1$ subjects naturalized abroad $\Omega_{2,k} > 1$. Our statutes do not allow this foreignment to admit any distinctions the treatment of native in wen the treatment of native mentalized Americans abroad, so i caseless controversy arises in swhere persons owing in the eye ternational law, a dual allegiance prevented from entering Turkey is cypelled after entrance. Our law tills regard contracts with that of tunnean states. The British act B-tance, does not claim effect for of a time does not an alien in the sent of his return to his native countaent of his return to his native country on eas the change be recognized by the law of that country or stipulated by the law of the country or stipulated by in between it and the naturalizing

the arbitrary treatment, in some a times, of American productions in his has attracted attention of late, put in ragard to our four. Large threaths by the recently opened dissipants by the recently opened dissipants in denied entrance on the score a falkhough of standard composition to the core and the a latthough of standard composition and anquestioned purity, the flour was permions to health because of deficient this health because of deficient this health because of deficient districts as indicated by antichated and univestworthy tests. Upon a pure story the latest indicated and univestworthy tests. Upon the propagation of the purity of the purity of the latest the purposition were additionally and the purposition and th the channents in question were adat the anyments in question were ap-sitted. In these, as in all instances, a these occurring, when American products may be subjected in a foreign to the upon specious prefexts, to distinguished the like proces to of another country this Gov-rance at will use its earnest efforts to score fair and equal treatment for its mans and their goods. Failing this, a wife not hestitate to apply whatever not make may be provided by the

he international commission of ar

ANGLO-VENEZUELAN TREATY of 1897 sendered an award on October 3d last, whereby the boundary line be Wenezuela and British Guinana is determined, thus ending a controrversa which has existed for the greater part of the century. The award as to which the arbitrators were unanimous which not meeing the extreme contention of either party, gives to Great linean a large share of the interior 1 intory in dispute and to Venezuela the titue mouth of the Orinoco, including Barima Point and the Cariblian Luttoral for some distance to the Gast and. The decision appears to be Gally satisfactory to both parties.

Venezuela has once more undergone a recolution, all insurgents under which the arbitrators were unanimous

.... insurgents unde Gen Castro after a sanguinary engageof the distribution of the mountainous interior and obtained toward the capital. The bulk of the army having sided with the movement, President Andrade quitted Caracas, where Gen Castro set up a photosonal government with which our minister and the representatives of the powers entered into diplomatic feations on the 20th of November,

IL fourth section of the tariff act Spotoved July 24th, 1897, appears to

FOR COMMERCIAL TREATIES " h should be entered into by the President and also ratified by the Sen-The Within two years from its passage Oning to delays inevitable in negotia-1,008 of this nature none of the treatinitiated under that section could concluded in time for ratification by the Senate prior to its adjournment on the 4th of March last. Some of the pending negotiations, however, were near conclusion at that time and the resulting conventions have since been signed by the plenipotentiaries. Others thin both the third and fourth sec ons of the act are still under consid eration. Acting under the constitu-tional power of the Executive in respect to treaties, I have Logial memed it my duty, while observing the limitations of conresion provided by the fourth section, it to bring to a conclusion all pending negotiations, and submit them to the

b) the respective appointement of in the care and promptitude with which their reports are printed and distributed, has concluded during the past year with increasingly valuable results in suggesting new sources of demand for American products and in pointing out the obstacles still to be overcome in facilitating the remarkable expansion of our foreign trade. It will doubtless be gratifying to Congress to learn that the various agendes of the department of the terror of the congress to the department of the terror of the congress to the department of the terror of the congress to the department of the terror of the congress to the department of the terror of the congress to the terror of the terror cies of the department of state are co operating in these endeavors with a zeal and effectiveness which are not only receiving the cordial recognition of our business interests, but are exciting the emulation of other govern-

In any re-arrangement of the great and complicated work of obtaining official data of an economic character which Congress may undertake it is most important in my judgment that the results already secured by the efforts of the department of state should be carefully considered with a view to a judicious development and increased utility to our export trade.

The interest taken by the various states forming i_e international union of American republics in the work of its organic bureau is evidenced by the fact that for the first time since its creation in 1890 all the republics of South and Central America are now represented in it.

The unanimous recommendation of the international American conference providing for the international union of American republics stated that it should continue in force during a term of ten years from the date of its organization and no country becoming a member of the union should cease to which the under instructions to press be a member of the amon should cease to be a member until the end of said period of ten years, and unless twelve months before the expiration of said period a majority of the members of the union had given to the secretary of state of the United States official notice of their wish to terminate the union at the end of its first period, that the union s_ould continue to be maintained for another period of ter years, and thereafter under the same conditions for successive periods of ter years each.

The period for notification expired

on July 14, 1899, without any of the members having given the necessary notice of withdrawal.

Its maintenance is therefore assured for the next ten years. In view of this fact and of the numerous questions of general interest and company heaves. of general interest and common benefit to all of the republics of America fit to all of the republice of America, some of which were considered by the first international American conference, but not finally settled, and others which have since then grown to importance, it would seem expedient that the various republics constituting the union should be invited to hold at an early date another conference in the capital of one of the countries at the them the United States. Which

has already enjoyed this honor.

The purely international character of the work being done by the burent and the apreciation of its value further emphasized by the active cooperation which the various governments of the Latin-American republics and their diplomatic representatives in this capital are now exhibit. tives in this capital are now exhibit ing and the zealous endeavous they are making to extend its field of usefulness, to promote through it commercial intercourse, and strengthen the bonds of amity and confidence between its various prompers and the name tween its various members and the na tions of this continent.

The act to encourage the holding of

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

on the Niagara frontier, within the county of Erie or Niagara, in the State of New York, in the year 1901, was approved on March 3, 1899.

This exposition, which will be held in the city of Buffalo, in the near vicin the city of the great Niagara, cataract, and within a day's journey of which reside 40,000,000 of our people, will be confined entirely to the western hemisphere. Satisfactory assurances have already been given by the diplomatic entatives of Great Britain, Mex the Central and South American ico, the Central and South American republics, and most of the states of the United States that these countries and states will make an unique, interesting and instructive exhibit, pecularly illustrative of their material progress during the century which is about to

close.

The law provides an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at the exposition by the government of the United States from its executive departments and from the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Popularity of Labor, and the Bureau ish war ish war is the contract of Labor, and the Bureau ish war is the contract of Labor, and the Bureau ish war is the contract of Labor, and the Bureau ish war is the contract of Labor, and the Bureau ish war is the contract of Labor, and the Bureau ish war is the contract of Labor, and the contract of the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of the American Republics To seof the American reputates of the American reputation of this government exhibit a board of management has already been created, and charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, translection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, and safe keeping of the articles and insterials to be exhibited. This board has been organized and has already entered upon the performance of its duties, as provided for by the law.

I have every reason to hope and believe that this exposition will tend more firmly to cement the cordial relations between the nations on this

lations between the nations on this

continent.
In accordance with an act of Congress approved December 21, 1898, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia gress approved December 21, 1898, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Comercial Museum, a most interesting and valuable exposition of products and manufactures especially adapted to export trade was held in Philadelphia from the 14th day of September to the first of Dec. 1899. The representative character of the exhibits and the wide-apread interest manifested in the appecial objects of the undertaking afford renewed encouragement to those who look confidently to the steady growth of our enlarged exportation of manufactured goods, which has been the most remarkable fact in the economic development of the United States in recent years. A feature of this exposition which is likely to become of permanent and increasing utility to our industries is the collection of samples of merchandise produced in various countries with special reference to particular markets, providing practicular markets, providing practicula

great practical importance, from the fact that it developed a general re nition of the interdependence of tions in trade and a most gratifying spirit of accommodation with reference to the gradual removal of existing im-pediments to retiprocal relations, without injury to the industrial interests of either party.
In response to the invitation of His

Majesty, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

delegates from twenty-six countries were assembled at The Hague on the 18th day of May, as members of a conference in the interest of peace. The commission from the United States consisted of the Hon! Andrew D. White, the Hon. Seth How, the Hon. Statorof Newel, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States Ravy! Captain William Crozler, of the United States Army! The occasion seemed to be opportune for the serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of international differences, a subject in which the American people have been deeply interested for many years, and a definite project for a permanent international tribunal was included in the instructions to the delegates of the United ference in the interest of peace. The tions to the delegates of the United

States.

The final act of the conference in cludes conventions upon the amelioration of the laws and dustoms of war on land, the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864, and the excession of tudicial methods to interpational cial methods to internation The convetion for the pacifi setlement of international conflicts em bodies the leading features of the Amer ican plan, with such modifications as were rendered necessary by the great diversity of views and interests represented by the delegates. The four titles of the convention provided for the mointenance of genera peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, the formation of commis-sions of inquiry, and international ar-

bitration

The mediation provided for by the convention is purely voluntary and advisory, and is, intended to avoid any advisory, and is, intendent to avoid any invasion or limitation of the sovereign rights of the adhering states. The commissions of inquiry proposed, consist of delegations to be specially constituted for particular purposes by means of conventions between the contesting parties, having for their object the clear understanding of international differences before resorting to the use of force. The provision for arbitration contemplates the formation of a permanent tribunal before which disputed cases may be brought for settlement by the mutual consent of the litigants in each separate case. The advantages of such a permanent tribunal over impromptu commissions of arbitration are conselved to be the actual existence of a competent court, prepared to administer justice, the greater economy resulting from a wellinvasion or limitation of the sovereign prepared to administer justice, greater economy resulting from a w indicial skill and experience Which nuncial skin and experience that such a tribunal would goon possess. White earnestly promoting the idea of establishing a permanent

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL,

the delegation of the United States was not unmindful of the inconveniences which might arise from an obtrusive

which might arise from an obtrusive exercise of mediation, and in signing the convention carfully guarded the historic position of the United States by the following declaration:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so constructed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

attitude toward purely American questions."

Thus interpreted, the convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts, may be reparded as realizing the earnest desire of great numbers of American citizens, whose deep sense of justice, expressed in numerous resolutions and memorials, has urged them to labor for this adole achievement. The general character of this convention, already signed by the delegates of more than twenty sovereign states, further commends it to the favorable action of the Senate of the United States, whose ratification it still awaits.

THE ARMY.

Since my last annual message, and in obedience to the acts of the Congressof April 22 and 26, 1898, the remaining 1,650 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out after the ratification of the treaty of peace. They voluntarily remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. They were returned home in the order in which they went to Manlia and are now all of them out of the service and in the ranks of citizenship. I recommend that the Congress provide recommend that the Congress provide a special medal of honor for the volun-

a specali medal of honor for the volun-teers, regulars, sallors, and imarines on duty in the Philippines who voluntari-yl remained in the service after their terms of enlistement had expared. By the act of March 2, 1896 Congress gave authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, and to enlist a army to a manning not executed force of 35,000 evolunteers, to be recruited from the country at large. By virtue of this authority the regular army has been increased to the number of 61,999 enlisted men and 2,248 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 33,050 enlisted men and 1,524 difficers. Two of enlisted men and 1,524 diffeers. Two of these volunteer regiments are made up of colored men, with chlored line offi-cers. The new troops to take 'the places of these returning from the Philippines have been transported to Manifa to the number of 581 officers and 26,322 enlisted men of the regular army and 594 officers and [15,388 en-listed men of the new volunteer force listed men of the new volunteer force, while 504 officers and 14 119 men of the volunteer force are on the ocean en

deemed it my duty, white observing the limitations of concession provided by the fourth section, it is a conclusion all pending head the provided by the fourth section, bring to a conclusion all pending head the provided by the fourth section, and submit them to the Senate for its advice and consent.

Conventions of reciprocity have been signed during the Congressional recess with Great Britain for the respective colones of British Guians, Barbados, Hermuda, Jamaica and Turks and Caros Islands, and with the propulsion of Nicaragua.

Important reciprocal conventions have also been concluded with France and with the Argentine Republic.

In my last lannual message the progress noted in the work of the diplomatic and consular officers in collections of the seconarce, and with the work of the diplomatic and consular officers in collections.

And conventes of sther countries with special reference to under stream days. The force rand of \$3.678 regulars, and 594 officers and \$3.578 regulars, and \$95 officers and \$3.578 regulars, and \$95 officers and \$3.578 regulars, and the force and on the force and making an aggregate of 1.499 officers and 45,866 men. When the force in

During the past year we have reduc-ed our force in Cuba and Porto Rico. In Cuba we now have 334 officers and 10,796 enlisted men; in Porto Rico, 37 10,795 enlisted men; in Perto Rico, 37 officers and 2,855 enlisted men and a battalion of 400 men composed of native Porto Ricans; while stationed throughout the United States are 910 officers and 17,317 men, and in Hawaii 12 officers and 453 enlisted men.

The operations of the army are fully respected to the received of the Secret

The operations of the army are tuly presented in the report of the Secretary of War. It cannot withhold from officers and men the highest commendation for their soldierly conduct in trying situations, their willing sacrifices for their country, and the integrity and ability with which they have performed unusual and difficult duties in our telest presented.

our island possessions.

In the organization of the volunteer regiments authorized by the act of March 2, 1899, it was found that no provision had been made for chaplains. This omission was doubtless from in-advertence. I recommend the early authorization for the appointment of one chaplain for each of said regi-ments. These regiments are now in the Philippines, and it is important that immediate action be had. In restoring

PEACEFUL CONDITIONS,

orderly rule, and civic progress in Cuba, Porto Rico, and, so far as prac-ticable, in the Philippines, the rehabilitation of the postal service has been an essential and important part of the work. It became necessary to provide mail facilities both for our forces of occupation and for the native popular-time. To meet this requirement has intion. To meet this requirement has in-volved a substantial reconstruction. The existing systems were so fragmen tary, defective and inadequate that a new and comprehensive organization had to be created. American trained officials have been assigned to the directing and executive positions, while natives have been chiefly employed in making up the body of the force. In working out this plan the merit rule has been rigorously and faithfully applied.

The appointment of director-general of posts of Cuba was given to an ex-pert who had been chief postoffice in-spector and assistant postmaster-gen-eral, and who united large experience with administrative capacity. For the postmastership at Havana the range of skilled and availabel men was scanned and the choice fell upon one who had been twenty years in the service as deputy postmaster and postmaster of u deputy postm large city. This principle governed and determined the selection of the American officials sent not only Cube but to Porto Rico and the Phil-Gaba, but to Porto Rico and the Panipipines and they were instructed to apply it so far as practicable in the employment of the natives as minor postmaters and cierks. The postal system in Cuba, though remaining under the general guidance of the post-master-general was made essentially independent. It was felt that it should not be a burden upon the postal ser-vice of the United States, and provision was made that any defici, in the postal revenue should be a charge upon the general revenues of the Island.

general revenues of the island.

Though Porto kick and the Philippines hold a different relation to the United States, yet, for convenience of administration, the same principle of an autonomous system has been extended to them. The development of the service in a.. of the islands has been rapid and successful. It has moved forward on American lines, with free delivery, money order and registry systems, and has given the people try systems, and has given the peopl facilities far (greater and more reliable than any they have ever before enjoyed. It is thus not only a vital enjoyed. It is thus not only a vital agency of industrial, social and busi-ness progress, but an important influ-ence in diffusing a just understanding of the true spirit and character of American administration.

DOMESTIC POSTAL SERVICE

continues to grow with extraordinary rapidity. The expenditures and the revenue will each exceed \$100,000,000 during the current year. Fortunately, since the revival of prosperous times the revenues have grown much faster than the expenditures, and there is wan the expenditures, and there is every indication that a short period will witness the obliteration of the annual deficit. In this connection the report of the postmaster-general embodies a statement of some evils which bave grown up outside of the contemplation of law in the treatment of some classes of mail matter which wrongly exercise the privilege of the pound rate, and shows that if this matter had been properly classified and had paid the rate which it would ish war, consisting of 34.834 regulars and 110.202 volunteers, with over 5,000 for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, volunteers, has been discharged from the military service. Of the volunteers, 667 officers and 14.831 men were serving in the Philippines and 1,650 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out of \$5.733,836. The reform this suggested, in the opinion of the postmassible ways of \$1,637,570, and on another of \$5.733,836. The reform this suggested, in the opinion of the postmassible war, consisting of 34.834 regulars and had paid the rate which it would have paid, instead of a postal deficit for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, there would have been on one basis a consisting of the results of \$17,637,570, and on another of \$5.733,836. The reform this suggested that the post of the postal deficit for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, there would have been on one basis a consisting of the postal deficit for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, there would have been on one basis a consistency of \$5.733,836. The reform the suggested have paid, instead of a postal deficit for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, there would have been on one basis a consistency of \$5.733,836. The reform the suggested have paid, instead of a postal deficit for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, there would have been on one basis a consistency of \$5.733,836. The reform the suggested have paid, instead of a postal deficit for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, there would have been on one basis a consistency of \$1,000,000, there would have been on one basis a consistency of \$1,000,000, there would have been on one basis a consistency of \$1,000,000, there would have been on one basis a consistency of \$1,000,000, there would have been on one basis a consistency of \$1,000,000, the postal deficit for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, the postal deficit for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, the postal deficit for the last fiscal year. postal service at once on a self-sustain-ing basis, but would permit great and valuable improvements, and I com-mend the subject to the consideration of the Congress.

THE NAVY.

The navy has maintained the spirit and high efficiency which have always characterized that service, and has lost none of the gallantry in heroic action which has signalized its brilliant and glorious past. The nation has equal pride in its early and later achieves. Its hao tual readiness for emergency has won the confi-e and admiration of the country. monts dence and admiration of the country. The people are interested in the continued preparat on and prestige of the navy and will justify liberal appropriations for such maintenance and improvement. The officers have shown peculiar adaptation for the perform-ance of new and delicate duties which

ance of new and delicate duties which our recent war has imposed. It cannot be doubted that Congress will at once make necessary provisions for the armor plate now ander contract and building. Its attention is respectfully called to the report of the Secrethry of the Navy, in which the subject is fully presented. I fully presented. I tuu his unite in that Congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to en-able the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country, for the Malue, Ohio and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to \$330 per ton be

In the matter of naval construction

dustry and commerce. . To invention re must turn as one of the most powerful side to the accomplishment erful sids to the accompassment of such results. The attention of the Congress is directed to the roport of the Commissioner of Patents, in which will be found valuable suggestions and recommendations.

THE PENSION ROLL. On th 30 th of June, 1899, the pension

roll of the United States numbered 991,-519. These include the pensioners of the army and navy in all our wars. The number added to the rolls during the year was 49, 991. The number dropped by reason of death, remarthe year was 49, 591. The induced dropped by reason of death, remarriages, minors by legal limitation; failure to claim within three years, and other causes, was 43, 186, and the number of claims disallowed was 107,919. During the year 89,054 pension certificates were issued, of which 37,977 were for new or original pensions. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was \$138,355. Stan the sum of the appropriations.

The Grand Army of the Republic at its recent national encampment held in Philadelphia has brought to my attention and to that of the Congress the wisdom and justice of a modification of the third section of the Act of June 27,1890, which provides pensions for the widows of officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more during the war of the rebellion and were hon-

the wor of the rebellion and were honthe war of the rehellion and were hon-orably discharged, provided that such widows are without other means of support than their daily labor and were married to the soldier, salior, or marine on account of whose service they claim pension prior to the date of .ae act. The present holding of the depart-ment is that if the widow's income saide from her daily labor does not ex-ceed in amount what her neusion would

reed in amount what her pension would ne, to wit, \$96 per annum, she would be decimed to be without other means of suport than her daily labor, and would be entitled to a pension under this act; while if the widow's income independent of the amount received by her as the result of her daily labor exceeds \$96, she would not be pensionable un-der the act. I am advised by the comder the act. I am advised by the com-missioner of pensions that the amount of the income allowed before title to pension would be harred has varied pension would be harred has varied widely under different administrations of the pension office, as well as during different periods of the same administration, and has been the cause of just complaint and criticism.

With the aproval of the Secretary of Densions

Interior the Commissioner of Pensions recommends that, in order to make the recommends that, in order to make the intractice at all times uniform and to do justice to the dependent widow, the amount of income allowed independent should not be less than \$250 per annum and he urges that the Congress shall so amend the act as to permit the pension office to grant pensionable status to widows under the terms of the third section of the ject of June 27, 1890. section of the act of June 27, 1890 whose income aside from the proceeds of dally labor is not in excess of \$250 per annum. I believe this to be a sim-ple act of justice and heartily recom-mend it.

menu it.
The Dawes' Commission reports that gratifying progress been made in its work during t eceding year. The field work of e colliment of four of the nations has been completed. I recommend that. Congress at an early day make liberal appropriation for educational purposes in the Indian Ter-In accordance with the Act of Con-

in accordance with the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1809, the pre-liminary work in connection with the twelfth census is now fully under way. The officers required for the proper administration of the duties imposed have been selected. The provision for securing a proper supportation of the securing a proper enumeration of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the dence of the industrial growth of the nation, is broader and more comprehensive than any similar legislation in the past. The director advises that every needful effort is being made to push this great work to completion in the time limited by the statute. It is believed that the twelfth census will emphasize our remarkable advance in emphasize our remarkable advance in all that pertains to national progress.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Under the authority of the Act of Congress approved July 7, 1898, the commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Interior has made an agreement of settlement, which has had my approved, of the indebtedness to the Government growing out of the issue of bondstoald in the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pecific replicades cific, and Western Pacific railroads. The argreement secures to the Govern-ment the principal and interest of said amounting to \$58,812,715.48. There has been paid thereon \$11.762. which has been covered into 543 12. which has been covered into the treasury, and the remainder, payable within ten years, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, is secured by the deposit of an equal amount of first mortgage bonds of the Pacific hallway Companies. The amounts paid and secured to be paid to the Government on account of the Pacific Railroad subsidy that "there must be no joint occupations are."

iged the entire amount less about \$6,-000,000 within a period of two years. FOREST RESERVATIONS.

On June 30, 1898, there were thirty forest reservations (exclusive of the Afognak forest and fish culture reserve in Alaska) embracing an estimated area of 40.719.474 acres. Durmated area of 40,719,474 acres. Diring the past year two of the existing
forest reserves, the Traibeco Canyon
(California) and Black Hills (South
Dakota and Wyoming) have been considerably enlarged, the area of the
Mount Rainier reserve, in the State of
Washington, has been somewhat reduedd and six additional reserves duced, and six additional reserves have been established, namely, the San Francisco Mountains (Arizona), the Francisco Mountains (Arizona), the Black Mesa (Arizona), Lake Tahoe, (California), Gallatia, (Montana), Gila River, (New Mixico), and Fish Lake, (Ulah), the total estimated area of which is 5.96.775 occas. This Lake, (Utah), the total estimated area of which is 5,205,775 acres. This makes at the present time a total of thirty-six forest reservations, em-bracing an estimated area of 46,621,-

Interior in 1897, has been continue during the past year and much has been accomplished in the way of preventing forest fires and the protection of the timber. There are now large of the timber. There are now large tracts covered by forests which will eventually be reserved and set apar eventually on reserved and set apart for forest uses. Until that can be done Congress should incresse the ap-propriations for the work of protecting the forests.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE is constantly consulting the needs of producers in all the states and territories. It is introducing speds and plants of great value and promoting fuller diversification of crops. Grains, grasses, fruits, legumes, and vegetables are imported for all parts of the United States. Under this encouragement the sugar-beet factory multiplies in the north and far west, semi-tropica plants are sent to the south, and congenial climates are sought for the choice productions of the far East. choice productions of the far East. The hybridizing of fruit trees and grains is conducted in the search for varieties adapted to exacting conditions. The introduction of tea gardens into the southern states promises to provide employment for idle hands, as well as to supply the home market as well as to supply the nome market with tea. The subject of irrigation where it is of vital importance to the people is being carefully studied, steps are being taken to reclaim injured or abandoned lands, and information for the scene langs there have the teach in the control clause there have in being the people along these lines is being

being sought Markets are opened up for surplus farm and fac-tory products in Europe and in Asia. The outlook for the education of the young farmer through agricultural college and experiment station, with promising. The people of Hawaii, Portb Rico, and the helped, by the establishment of experiment stations, to a more scientific knowledge of the production of coffee, india rubber, and other tropical areas.

ed and distributed.

other tropical products, for which there is demand in the United States.

There is widespread interest in the improvement of our public highways at the present time, and the Department of Acceleration. ment of Agriculture is co-operating with the people in each locality in making the best possible roads from local material and in experimenting s th steel tracks. A more intelligent system of managing the forests of the country is being put in operation and a careful study of the whole forestry problem is being conducted out the United States. A very exten-sive and complete exhibit of the agricultural and horticultural products of the United States is being prepared for the Paris exposition.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

On the tenth of December, 1898, the reaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the Archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, that the United States should Islands, that the United States another pay to Spain the sum of twenty militions of dollars, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the teritories that ceded to the United States should be determined by Congress. The treaty determiner by Congress. The treaty was ratified by the Senate on the 6th of February, 1899, and by the government of Spain on the 19th of March following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of April and the treaty publicly proclaimed. On the second of March the Congress voted the sum contemplated by Athle treaty. the sum contemplated by the treaty

and the amount was paid over to the Spanish government on the 1st of Max. In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the government of Spair which had been in undisputed posses sion of them for centuries. accepted not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the di-rection of the Executive but by the constitutional and well considered ac-tion of the representatives of the people of the United States in both bous≥ pie of the United States in Doth Bousse of Congress. I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino

From the earliest moment no oppor-From the carliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests. In my order of the 19th of May, 1898, the comorder of the 19th of May, 1838, the colu-mander of the military expedition dis-patched to the Philippines was in-structed to declare that we came not to make war upon the people of that country, "nor upon any party or fac-tion among them, but to protect them as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of August it was directed that "there must be no joint occupaaccount of the Pacific Railroad subsidy claims are:
Union Pacific, cash ... \$58,448,223.75
Kansas Pacific, cash ... \$6,303,000.00
Central and Western Pacific, cash ... \$11,798,314.14
Notes, secured ... \$47,050.172.36
Kansas Pacific—dividends for deficiency due United
States, cash ... \$21,897.70
Making a total of ... \$124,421;no7.65
The whole indebtedness was about \$30,000.000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the government has realized the entire amount less about \$6,000.000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the government has realized the entire amount less about \$6,000.000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the government has realized the entire amount less about \$6,000.000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the government has realized the entire amount less about \$6,000.000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the government has realized the entire amount less about \$6,000.000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the government has realized the entire amount less about \$6,000.000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the government has realized the entire amount less about \$6,000.000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the government has realized the entire amount less about \$6,000.000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which are all the pacific and the insurgents; that the insurgents in which the insurgents; that the insurgents in the territory occupied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others must preserve the peace and protect persons had property within the territory occupied by their military a est security for life and property.

On the 21st of December after the

treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed "to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as in-raders and conquerors, tut as friends to protect the natives in their homes, to protect the natives in their nomes, in their employments, and, in their personal and religious righta." On the same day, while ordering General Otts to see that the peace should be preserved in Iloilo, he was admonished that: "It is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." On the 1st day of January, 1999 urgent orders were reiterated gents." On the 1st day or January, 1899, urgent orders were reiterated that the kindly intentions of this government should be in every possible way communicated to the fusurents.

On the 21st of January I announced my intention of dispatching to Manika a commission composed of three gentlemen of the nighest character and detireties, throughly acquainted

distinction, thoroughly acquainted with the Orient who, is association with Admiral Dewey and Major-Generwith Admiral Dewey and Major-Gener-al Otis, were instructed "to facilitate the most humane and effective exten-sion of authority throughout the isl-ands, and to secure with the least pos-sible delay the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and proper-ty to the inhabitants. These gentle-men were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman. In the matter of naval construction realized and separate powers, and Japan, of the great powers, laid down less toninge in the year 1899 acres. This estimated area is the separate powers, and litaly alone has less toninge under construction. I heartly concur in the recommendations for the increase of the navy, as singlested by the Secretary.

Our future progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the greatest use to the peoperate powers and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the continuous progress, which initially the continuous progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress are progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress are progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress are progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress are progress and prospecity are many progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress are progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress are progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress are progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress are progress and prospecity depend upon put ability to equal. If the progress are progress and prospecity to the inhabitarity. These gentles are institution to the most humane and effective extention of authority throughout the least position to the most humane and effective extention of authority throughout the islands and same and and progress and subject a constitution looking to the set and the most humane and effective extention of authority throughout the most humane and effective extention of authority throughout the most humane and effective extention of authority throughout the most humane and effective extention o

Worcester, of the University of Michigan, who had made a most careful study of life in the Philippines. While the treaty of peace was under considthe treaty of peace was under consideration in the Senate these commissioners set out on their mission of good will and liberation. Their character will and liberation. Their character was a sufficient guaranty of the benefiwas a summent guaranty of this beneat-cent purpose with which they went, even if they had not borne the positive instructions of this government, which made their errand pre-eminently one of peace and friendship.

But before their arrival at Manile the sinister ambition of a few leaders the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrasament for us and most grierous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial pre-iminiary report of the commissioners, which I transmit herewith, gives 50 lucid and comprehensive a history of the

PRESENT INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT

that the story need not he here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his stance has no foundation in fact assistance has no foundation in fact and it categorically denied by the w. T witnesses who were called to prove it. The most the insurgent leader noped for when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the for when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and anyy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and institious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken aparms. No sooner had our army captured Manlla than the Filipino fordes becan to assume an attitude of sustance. cflorts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kundness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destrict. which resulted in a terribly destrict live and sanguinary repulse of the in-

surgents.
Ten daya later an order of the in-surgent Government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Marila of which General Otis justly observed that "for barbarous intent it is un-equaled in modern times." It directs that "for barbarous intent it is finequaled in modern times." It directs
that at 8 o'clock on the night of the
15th of February the "territorial militie" shall come together in the streets of
EanPedro armed with their bollos, with
guns and ammunition where convenient; that Fillpino families only shall
be respected; but that all other indiyiduals, of whatever race they may be,
shall be exterminated without any
compassion, after the extermination of
the army of occupation, and addis: compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation, and addis: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with viror." A copy of this fell by good to une into the hands of our officers and they were able to take measures to fo. une into the hands of our officers and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of February 22nd, a week later than was originally contemplated. Considerable numbers of armed insurgents entered the city by waterways and swamps and in concert with confederates inside attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night and the next day driven out of the city with heavy loss.

heavy loss.

This was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manita. They had come with the hope and intention of co-operating with Admiral Dewey and Major-General Otis in establishing regions and order in the Archipelago peace and order in the and the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare found can best be set forth in their own

found can best be set forth in their own words:
"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous, and enthusiastic ermy. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.
"It is not to be conceived of that any words have sangitoned the

American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the failure of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the mission. The commission is opinion that there be no time sin destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands wither with honor to ourselves or with

safety to the inhabitants."
The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion

MUST BE PUT DOWN.

Civil Government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors where terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their light to return home as long as they were needed at the front forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction? and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task. The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the squally important work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging defails of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the inauguration of self-govering municipal life in many portions of the Archipelago. A notable beginof its most brilliant history, the army,

ed in the establishment of peace and order and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the Archipelago. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American apvereignty, its people unreservedly problaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular govern-

within the juriculation of the Congress vernment actually set up by the unts of Negros eventually prov innabitants of regros eventually proy-ed onsatisfactory to the natives then selves. A new system was put into force by order of the Major-General commanding the department, of which the following are the most important

ordered that the governmen n ilitary governor appointed by n ted States military governor of h lippines, and a civil governor n advisory council elected by the authorized to appoint secretaries of the traesury inetrior, agriculture, public instruction an authorized and an auditor. The seat of government was fixed at Bacolod. The military governor events and an

the supreme executive power. He is to that the laws are executed, appoint see that the laws are executed, appoint to office, and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military governor on all public civil questions and presides over the definition of the control of the civil public civil questions and presides over the definition of the civil questions and presides over the definition of the civil questions are several the civil questions and presides over the definition of the civil questions and presides over the civil questions and presides over the civil questions and presides over the civil questions are civil questions and presides over the civil questions and presides over the civil questions are civil questions and presides over the civil questions are civil questions and presides over the civil questions are civil questions and presides over the civil questions are civil questions and presides over the civil questions and presides over the civil questions are civil questions and presides over the civil questions are civil questions are civil questions and presides over the civil questions are civil questions are civil questions and presides over the civil questions are civil que public civil questions and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are per-formed by sceretaries of state in our dwn system of government.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL consists of eight members elected by

the people within territorial limits which are defined in the order of the mmanding general.

The times and places of holding elections are to be fixed by the military governor of the island of Negros. The

governor of the island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows:

1. A voter must be a male citizen of the island of Negros.

2. Of the age of 21 years.

3. He shall be able to speak, read, and write the English, Spanish or Visuan language, or he must own real property worth \$500, or pay a rental on real property of the value of \$1,000.

4. He must have resided in the island not less than one year preceding, and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than to register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding

three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register.

5. He must register at a time fixed by law before voting.

6. Prior to such registration he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the government. Provided, that no insane person small be allowed to register or vote.

The military governor has the right to yeto all hills or resolutions adopted.

to veto all bills or resolutions adopted the advisory council, and his veto is final if not disapproved by the mili-Is not it not disapproved by the mili-tary governor of the Philippines.

The advisory council discharges all the ordinary duties of a legislature. The usual duties pertaining to said offices are to be performed by the secretaries of the treasury, iterior, agriculture, public instruction ,the attorney-general and the auditor.

The judicial power is vested in three judges, who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. Inferior courts are to be established.
Free public schools are to be estabished throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will receive the careful consideration of the advisory council. The burden of government must be

intributed equally and equitably appears the people. The military authorities will collect and receive the customs revenue, and will control postal matters and Philippine inter-island

the matters and runnippine inter-island trade and commerce. The military governor, subject to the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, determines all questions not specifically provided for and

tions not specifically provided for and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council.

The authorities of Sulu Islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that teritory. On the 19th of August, 1899, Brigadier-General J. C. Bates, U. S. V., negotiated an agreement with the Sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. By article I the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependences is declared and acknowlpendencies is declared and acknowl-

edged.
The United States flag will be used in the archipelago and its independencies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed, and the Sultan agrees to suppressed, and the Sultan agrees to co-operate beartily with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo when covered on with account of the

ing to the master the usual market value. The agreement by General Bates was made subject to confirmation by the President and to future modifications by the consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of the Congress, and with the reservation, which I have directed shall tion, which I have directed shall be communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in anyway to authorize or give the con-sent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archi-pelago. I communicate these facts to the Congress for its information and

action.
| Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the

TAGALO REBELLION

life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjay a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open, and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enpoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is begining to circulate the same part of the courts are dispensing to circulate the same part of the courts are dispensing to circulate the same part of t poyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The carnest and unremitting endeavors of the commission and the admiral and major-general commanding the department of the Pacific to assure the result of the herefore. to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this government have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace

and safety and prosperity and stable government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States. Ippines reats with the Congress of the United States. Ew graver responsi-bilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of

hilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden aple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestoned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila bay instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the heginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past. The suggestion has been made that we could retain a protectorate over them. This heroscillen will not be found. I lands and giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found. I am sure, worthy of your serious attentioh. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insrgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war and yest that tremendous prerogative in

states the power of decising was and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a spicific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of Concress to

CONSTRUCT A PLAN OF GOVERN-MENT

which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs beto the actual condition of mains of the communication a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the commission, now in preparation, of the commission, now us preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to Congress, and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one sentral civil government for

have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one sentral civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in these distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of Congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking; but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

No effort will be spared to build up

tion has occurred by reason of the pe-culiar status which the HAWAHAN ISLANDS

at present occupy under the joint res lution of annexation approved July 7 1898. While by that resolution the republic of Hawaii as an independent nation was extinguished, its separate sovereignty destroyed, and its property and possessions vested in the United States, yet a complete establishment for its government under our system was not effected. While the munici-pal laws of the islands not enacted for the fulfillment of treaties and not inonsistent with the joint resolution or contrary to the constitution of the United States or any of its treaties remain in force, yet these laws relate only to the social and internal affairs of the islands, and do not touch many wheat of Importance which are of a subjects of importance which are of a broader national character. For example, the Hawaiian republic was divested of all title to the public lands in vested of all title to the public lands in the islands, and is not only unable to dispose of lands to settlers desiring to take up hometead sites, but is with-out power to give complete title in cases where lands have been entered upon under lease or other conditions which cary with them the right to the burchaser. lessee or settler to have a purchaser, lessee or settler to have a full title granted to him upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by faw or by his particular agreement

of entry. Questions of doubt and difficulty have also risen with reference to the collection of tonnage tax on vessels; coming from Hawatian ports; with reference to the status of Chinese in the islands, their entrance, and exit therefrom; as to patents and copy-

mar mar College College

rights; as to the register of vessels under the navigation laws; as to the necessity of holding elections in acordance with the provisions of the Hawalian stautes for the choice of various officers, and as to several other matters of detail touching the interests both of the islands and of the Federal Government.

omeers, and as to several other matters of detail touching the interests both of the islands and of the Federal Government.

By the resolution of annexation the President was directed to appoint five commissioners to recommend to Congress sacil legislation concerning the islands as they should deem necessary or proper. These dominissioners were duly appointed and after a careful investigation and study of the system of laws and Government prevailing in the islands, and of the conditions existing these, they prepared a bill to provide a Government under the title of "The Tertory of Hawaii." The report of the commission, with the bill which they prepared, iwas transmitted by me to Congress on December 6, 1598, but the bill still awaits final action.

The people of these islands are entitled to the benefits and provisions of our constitution, but in the absence of any act of Congress providing for federal courts in the islands, and for a procedure by which appeals, writs of error and other judicial proceedings necessary for the enforcement of civil rights may be presented, they are powelless to secure their enforcement by the judgment of the courts of the United States. It is manifestly important, therefore, that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers and methods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the federal constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

A necessity for im relief exists in the

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this territory is the act of May 17, 1884. This is meager in, its provisions, and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. The increase in population by immigration during the past few years, consequent upon the discovery of gold, has praduced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local self-government and more numerous conveniences of civil and judicial administration. Settlements have grown up n various places, constituting in point only for the administration of affairs in various places, constituting in point of population and husiness cities of thousands of inhabitants, yet there is no provision of law under which a mu-nicipality can be organized or main-

In some localities the inhabitants have met together and voluntarily formed a municipal organization for the purpose of local government, adopting the form of a municipal constitution and charter, under which said officials have been appointed, and ordinance creating and resulting a said officials have been appointed, and ordinances creating and regulating a police force, a fire department, a department of health, and making provision for the care of the insane and indigent poor and sick and for public schools, have been passed. These proceedings and the ordinances passed by such municipalities are without statutory authority and have no sanction, except as they are maintained by the popular sentiment of the community. There is an entire absence of authority to provide the ordinary instruments of local police control and administration, the population consisting of the usual

to provide the ordinary instruments of local police contiol and administration, the population consisting of the usual percentage of lawless adventurers of the class that always flock to new fields of enterprise or discovery, and under circumstances which require more than ordinary provision In the maintenance of beace, good order and lawful conduct.

The whole vast area of Alaska comprises but one judicial district, with one judice, one marshal and one district attorney, yet the civil and criminal business lias more than doubled within the past year, and is many times greater both in volume and importance than it was in 1884. The duties of the judge require him to travel thousands of miles to discharge his judicial duties at the various places, designated for that purpose. The territory should be divided into at least two districts, and an additional judge, district attorney, marshal and other appropriate officers marshal and other appropriate officers

The Beneficent work in the continue, as we have begun to give ministed and under the Amore and the continue, as we have begun to give ministed states will not sell the island of Joio are projected to any other island of the Joio archipelago to any foreign nation without the constant of the Sultan agies for the Sultan agies for the Sultan and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has progress to prove the constant of the Sultan agies for the Sultan and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has progress to pass any law, no matter how local or trivial, and the difficulty of conveying to the Coatgress an adequate conception and the department has expended for the rediscont of the Sultan in the serious response. In addition to the group serious of the people in the different communities is easily understood. It see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organization of the distressed \$392,342.63, which is the siland of Joio archipelago to any foreign nation with our juriediction for hould not be provided. Following the precedent established in the year 1855, when a temporary government was provided for the recent was provided for the recent and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has progress to prove the substance of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the Sultan ring year isso, when a temporary government was provided for the recentify acquired territory, then known under the name of the Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the governor and to establish, as was done in the case of the territory of Louisiana, a legislative council having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local legislation, such ordinances not to take effect un-

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CUR

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til reported to and approved by the Congress if in session, and if that body is not in session, then by the President Ini this manner a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of the incorporation and government of the sense of th ernment of towns and cities having

ernment of towns and cities having a certain population giving them the power to establish and maintain a avistem of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary and other such parposes, could be speedily provided. I believe a provision of this kind would be satisfactory to the people of the territory it is probable that the area is too vast and the population too scatered and transitory to make it wise at the present time to provide for an elective legislative body, but the conditions calling for local self-government will undoubtedly very soon exist, and will be facilitated by soon exist, and will be facilitated by the measures which I have recom-mended.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island, and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also to Porto Rico. The system of civil jurisprudence

now adopted by the people of this is-

land is described by competent lawyers ly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production and social and private rights in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters which probably require very or no change So that with relation to maters of local concern and pri-vate rights, it is not probable that to maters of local concern and private rights, it is not probable that much if any legislation is desirable but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the federal government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. The same necessity exists for leveletion or the part of Concress many matters which are of pressing urgency. The same necessity exists for legislation on the part of Congress to establish federal courts and federal jurisdiction in the island as has been previously pointed out by me with reference to Hawaii. Besides the administration of justice there are the the subjects of the public lands, the the subjects of the public lands, the control and improvement of rivers and harbons; the control of the waters or streams not navigable which under the Spanish law belonged to the crown of Spain, and have by the treaty crown of Spain, and have by the treaty of cession passed to the l'nited States, the immigration of people from foreign countries; the importation of cortiart labor, the imposition and collection of internal revenue; the application of the navigation laws, the regulation of the current money, the establishment of postoffices and post resider the regulation of tarriff rates.

establishment of postoffices and post roads; the regulation of tariff rates on merchandise imported from the island into the United States; the establishment of ports of entry and delivery; the regulation of patents and copyrights; these, with various other subjects which rest en-

various other subjects which take entirely within the power of the Congress, call for careful consideration and immediate action.

It must be borne in mind that since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long entired and our artiffs. have considered and our artiffs. the principal markets she had long enjoyed and our tariffs have continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her product except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without evertures duties now imposes. without customs duties now imposes
the same duties upon these products
as from any other country entering
her ports. She has therefore lost her
tree intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and therefore taere was no demand here for this, one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is 70 abolish all customs tariff between the United States and Porto Pico and give her products free access to our markets.

RESULT OF THE HURRICANE which swept over Porto Rico on the 8th of August, 1899, over 100,000 people were reduced to absolute destitution, without homes, and deprived of the

markets.

Government which shall provide for the appointment by the President, sub-ject to confirmation by the Senate, of a Governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require, and that for legis-lative purposes upon subjects of a local nature not partaking of a federal char-acter a legislative council composed acter a legislative council composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the President subject to confirmation by President subject to commination by the Senate, their acts to be suject to the approval of the Congress or the President prior to going into effect. In the municipalities and other local subdivisions I recommend that the subdivisions I recommend that principal of local self-governmen principal of local self-government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government and to; learn by fractical experience the duties and requirements of a self-contained and self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the entire Government of the island to officers selected by the people, because I doubt whether in habits, training and experience their are such as to fit them experience their are such as to fit them to exercise at quee so large a degree of to exercise at duce so large a degree of self-government; but it is my judgement and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and widsom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much largen participation in the choice of their insular officers.

The fundamental requirements for these people, as for all people, is education. The free schoolhouse is the best presentor for ditizanship. In the intro-

preceptor for ditizenship. In the intro-duction of modern educational methods duction of modern educational methods care, however, must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly and that the history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight. Systems of education in these new possessions founded upon common sense methods, adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future moral and industrial advancement of the people, will commend to

obedience and submission to the lawfully constituted judicial tribunals are embedded in the hearts of our people, and any violation of these sentiments disregard of their obligations and disregard of their obligations justly arouses the public condemnation. The guaranties of life, liberty and of civil rights should be falthfully upheld, the right of trial by jury respected and defended. The rule of the courts should assure the public of the prompt trial of those charged with criminal offences and upon conviction the punishment should be commensurate with the enormity of the crime.

should be commensurate with the enormicy of the crime.

Those who, in disregard of law and the public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of court and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners should not escape the severest penalties for their crimes.

What I said in my idaugural address of March 4, 1397, I now repeat:

'The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the laws. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice. and the orderly administration of jus who are familiar with it, as thorough-tice must continue forever the rock of ly modern and scientific, so far as it safety upon which our Government se-

In accordance with the Act of Con-gress providing for an appropriate

NATIONAL CELEBRATION in the year 1900 of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, I bave appointed a committee, consisting of the governors of all the states and territories of the United States, was have been invited to assemble in the city of Washington on the 21st of December, 1899, which, with the committees of the Congress and the District of Columbia, are charged with the proper conduct of the conference.

conduct of this celebration
Congress at its last session appropriated five thousand dollars "to enable the chief of engineers of the army to continue the examination of the subject and to make or secure designs calculations and estimates for a signs, calculations and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory grounds, or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac river to the most convenient point of the Arington estate property." In acceptance with the provisions of this act the chief of engineers has selected four entinent designs for a bridge combining the elements of strength and durabuty and such architectural embellishment and ornamentation as will filly apply to the dedication, "a memorial to American dedication, "a memorial to American patriotism." The designs are now bepatriotism." The designs are now being prepared and as soon as completed
will be submitted to the Congress by
the secretary of war. The proposed
bridge would be a convenience to all
the people from every part of the country who visit the national cemetery,
an ornament to the capital of the na tion, and forever stand as a monu-ment to American patriotism. I do not doubt that Congress will give to the enterprise still further proof of its favors and approval.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

The executive order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service, brought within the operation of

the civil service law and rules nearly all of the executive civil service not previously classified.

Some of the conclusions were found wholly illogical, and unsuited to the work of the several departments. The application of the rules to many of the places so unduded was found to result places so included was found to result places so included was found to result in friction and embarrassment. After long and very careful consideration it became evident to the heads of the departments responsible for their efficiency that in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious administration, certain amendments were necessary. These amendments were promulgated by me in executive order dated May 29, 1899. The principal purpose of the order

The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examwas to except from competitive examination certain places involving judiciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific, or executive character which it was thought might better be failed either by nonnecessaries of life. To the appeal of competitive examination or in the discretion of the appointing officer, than ny open competition. These places were comparatively few in number. The were comparatively few in number. The order provides for the filling of a much larger number of places, mainly in the outside service of the war department, by what is known as the registration system, under regulations to be approved by the President, similar to those which have produced such admirable results in the navy yard service.

All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satis-

main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civwholesome stove warmed within its of appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved and that the citil service system is relieved of many objectionable features, which hertofore subjected it to just criticism and the administrative officers to the charge of unjusingestike methods in charge of unbusinesslike methods in the conduct of public affairs. It is helieved that the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured. It will be my constant nence assured. It will be my constant aim in the administration of govern-ment in our new possessions to make fitness, character and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments,

CONCLUSION.

The 14th of December will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the public has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character and conduct which he bequeathed to the American people. It is an inherit-ance which time, instead of wasting, ance which time, instead of wasting, continually increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in the years to come the benignant influence of the father of his country may be even more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

Presented to this Congress are great

Presented to this Congress are gress opportunities. With them come gress

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A WONDERFUL MAN'S POWER

FRANCIS TRUTH, THE DIVINE HEALER 6A Bowdoin Square, Boston, Mass. Write and he will send his monthly Magazine, "The Divine Pater" 1717 - Thousands of allments and diseases cutod by his absent to are

during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

William McKinley.
Executive Mansion, December 5, 1899.

HOME THOUGHTS.

Things Not Mentioned in Thanksgiving Proclamations for which Mothers and Housewives are Grateful.

However we decide to look upon 1900, as the beginning or the end of a century, we cannot help being led to reckon up the fruits of the last bundred years and find in the Thanksgiv ing week of 1899 a place to pause and take measure

Even within the briefer period of our own lives what a marvellous relief has come to us all in the details, large and small, of our domestic life, and what an increase of happiness as well as of physical comfort and well-being has followed the coming in of these blessings. We have for the vast majority of households reached a place of such plenty and ease that we think more often of the labor-saving contrivances as an aid to overtaxed servants than for ourselves; yet there are very many delicate women old and young, whose hands have still to reach out and personally share the work which beautifies and purifies and makes home a blessing. And whether it be she who serves for wages or she who toils for love, the way is a smooth way indeed compared with that in which our grandmothers walked. There are reasons why, just now, I

count but water at the head of domes tic luxuries. As we with a touch of a faucet find a rush of clean boiling water at our command, how few of us recall the distressing emergencies of the earlier years of the century. A child in convulsions, to be kept waiting for the absolutely needful bath while water was laboriously heated in kettiest on a stove, and carried in scanty pailfuls up weary stairs, while mother and doctor watched, with painful eagerness, the waiting, spasm-racked little body; the critical moments of serious disease of any sort where rapid hot applications were required, how were they prolonged by the crude methods by which heat could be obtained.

How often, as we take that invaiuable accessory of modern nursing, a pliable, light, absolutely water-tight India-rubber bag in our hands, and feel its glow beneath our touch as it is instantly filled from an exhaustless source, do we remember that fifty years! ago its substitute was a glass bottle, hard, leaky and dangerous, and that two or three might be broken before one could be filled at a temperature to relieve pain or restore circulation? Many a heavy, merciless flatiron has been thrust against a patient's side or chilled extremities.

Heat, light, ventilation, water, they are so assured to us nowadays that we are as ungrateful for them as for the air we breathe or the sun that shines upon us as we walk under God's sky.

No genial, steadfast, pervading warmth made the bouse equable and wholesome stove warmed within its small radius of heat, the door had but to open to send a chill over the inmates of a room and endanger an ill man's life. Today the needed oxyger comes through the safely opened window, gently tempering an unwavering temperature, and the sanitary condition of the atmosphere is perfect. At all hours of the night, should sudden alarm of croup or cry of pain arouse mother and nurse, they move through genial rooms and halls, and can secure any degree of necessary heat by the opening of a valve.

There comes back to me one night of never-forgotten fear in a wretched inn on the edge of a southern bayou in "a norther," when the agony of croup was battled with in an icy room and when I waited half an hour for two quarts of hot water. By long labor we made a tent by pinning sheets and curtains around a high-post bedstead and I retreated with my child within its shelter, with an uncertain candle for my only light. In many outlying places mitigated forms of such suffering yet tell the story of past years and point the moral of my tale.

Presented to this Congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which contront us. Alming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fall to insure wise measures for the weifare of the lands which have come under the authority of the United States and injure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has the helance with the perillous carrying antion had more abundant cause than a travel are the figure of the lasting and mark the perillous carrying to the common interest and lasting the helance with the perillous carrying antion had more abundant cause than the results of the lasting than a superior feeble, flickering antion had more abundant cause than the results of the superior feeble, flickering antion had more abundant cause than the perillous carrying the helance with the perillous carrying the The softly shaded, steadfast light

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anxious mother and tin 3 der any call of alarm or . tunorously found her wa too well pleased at her o traveling beanded on at ture her trying to the shutter, or get a need : from a storeroom or go for some mysteriors nois

of which must person be ed! When with tir tonton your house is rid to every half and stanwa as at noonday and a r spectful gratifiede () wi

ready feel for the gen-An up-to-date nod-ra-deed a place in which thankful splitt! So no-tain, so trustworthy . (2) and instruments that wtheir importance and valu half-frozen young Ame of her sore need of with first word of Spanish. her hot water bottle to her not water bottle to hegged that it should be callente as possible to: the warmth of her nom-glow of her own free-shining nickel-plated twi

bathroom, which bone t supply of hot and cold at From the dawn of our of go to rest in our comfort, ed rooms and he down in giving beds, neither smort lows of down nor door board-like hardness wh the feather-hed cra, even to alleviate care and strand art activity. It is week that our houses are con is only a just tribute to ings to weigh what that word means in relation duties, and to show for tude "not only with or

our lives ' We have no right to gill things, we have no right of undertaking whatever family cheerfulness or such tributary slaves in many our bidding. It is a gas ant thing to be thank of high authority, and who the national chorus who abundant crops and proflowing terasuries and co peace, let us set up or paean of gratitude for t time and the hour have t

small sovereignties No excuse for us no days of dying 1899; made triumplantis children do not form healthful care of the: tain at least time has in which to grow som ! rn which to grow some in calm and reasonable in the friction of domestic rule; been almost elimin to be of duty, and it takes healthful activity and a significant to the significant rule. age of steadfast cheer if and a reasonable degree of foresight to make the hor to the purpose as a great

I suppose we shall never by voice of Present of C Bishop to assemble outselved to give hanks for odd off but it durely will give our household administrat make gratitude for them a hought 4

SMYRNA MILLS

Our correspondent with L. F. Tarbell went to He day to attend the taneral of Mr. A. L. Brown of Islan in town Friday

Rev. A. E. Goodwin mov new parsonage Tuestay ception was given I rand at large number were piecent
Mr. Fred Burns of British
Miss Lillian Brown of Mass Lillian Brown of Mass Lillian Brown of Mass Lillian Brown of Mass Lillian Brown Wednesd Walk intimate friends only intimate friends only with the wedding A reception with evening to their many acquantances in this town ity. Thursday morning M Brown went to Bridgewate will reside permanently Miss Bessie Cooper is visiting Healten.

in Houlton
Mr. Ira McKee has moved has for into the house formerly or in each briefler Botton. in Houlton

A raisin pie was a dish old the Thanksgiving board of cell days. In a New Englang cell, but published a hundred years and the ceint is given. One cup seeded itself ceipt is given. One cup seed

one half cup sugar, one table possible ginger, salt and spice. But the cusul in a cup of water, add a spound of flour and one egg. Bake in two crusts Many a man's wits are suappened on

the strap of povepty.

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